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VOL. XXXV NO. 282 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1947 Price: 2 Annas

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Correspondents and officers inspecting the ruins of the dak bungalow at Uri where Pandit Nehru was imprisoned by the Kak regime.

An ex-armyman instructor gives rifle training to young Kashmiris—Hindus and Muslims.

This is all that remains of the once flourishing bazar at Baramula after the raiders had retreated.

INDIA 'INDEPENDENCE LOAN' PROSPECT

Troops Occupy Radio H.Q.

French Govt. Acts To Forestall Coup d'Etat: Deputies Exchange Blows

PARIS, Dec. 1. (Reuter): French troops today occupied the French National Radio Headquarters, as the pro-Communist majority group in the General Confederation of Labour announced that wage negotiations had broken down completely. An official of the French Radio said the troops were called in to prevent 'unauthorised entries' affiliated radio premises in Paris were also occupied.

BLOWS EXCHANGED IN CHAMBER

The National Assembly this afternoon continued the debate on the Anti-Strike Bill which, if passed, will give special powers to M. Robert Schuman, the Premier and his Government to deal with saboteurs.

About 2,000,000 workers were still idle in the General Confederation of Labour Unions, but 19 of the Unions had still issued no general strike call, although some of their members were out.

Paris underground metro was completely stopped because of strike action at three Paris power plants, and clashes between police and strike pickets were reported at some mines in the northern coalfield.

France's main ports were completely idle. Communications between Metropolitan France and Algeria were resumed after a lapse of nearly a week. Telephone services were back to normal and telegraphic communications were working, but not guaranteed.

Blows were exchanged by Socialist and Communist Members of the Council of the Republic (Upper House) today during a debate on the Bill partly passed by the Assembly yesterday authorising the Government to call up 80,000 reservists.

After two hours' heated debate, during which Communist members accused M. Schuman—who was present—of being "a German Officer in 1914" and of having "betrayed the Republic", M. Dabsaout Socialist, and M. Guyot, Communist, exchanged blows.

Members from both sides joined in the 'melee' and it was several minutes before police and "Officers of the House" restored order.

NO MORE NEGOTIATIONS

The "United Press of America" adds:

The Communist majority of the General Confederation of Labour flung an all-or-nothing challenge at the Government announcing it would never negotiate to settle France's chaotic strikes if the emergency measures presently before the Assembly become law.

The General Labour Confederation met to take action. After the meeting the Communist majority issued a statement saying the talks with the Government were over.

The statement said: "The Confederation bureau states no new negotiations could begin once the infamous laws now being discussed by the Assembly are promulgated."

Only the Communists, who are the majority in the leadership of the Confederation's 6,000,000 members, signed the announcement indicating that Labour, too, was splitting apart. The non-Communist minority headed by Leon Johaux said it would issue its own statement later.

The situation deteriorated on all sides. In the Department of the Alpes Maritimes in Southern France a general strike was ordered last night. It became effective this morning. Normal activity of the entire province was knocked out.

Finance Member On New Industrial Spurt

TWO GIANT STEEL PLANTS IN BIHAR AND C.P.

Sterling Talks In Delhi: Hopes Of Indo-Pakistan Settlement Out Of Court

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1. (A.P.I) The Finance Minister, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, replying to the general debate on the budget in the Constituent Assembly today hoped for a "settlement out of court" of some of the most intricate and difficult problems between Pakistan and India. He was referring to the series of Partition Council meetings now taking place in Delhi.

"INDEPENDENCE LOAN" IN OFFING

In regard to the borrowing programme, the Finance Minister said that he was thinking whether the first loan he might float should not be an "Independence Loan" He indicated that the next time he went to the market it would be for a fairly big loan, and he would appeal to the country to come to the help of the Government by lending funds so that vast programmes of development might be put through. It was not, however, the intention of the Government to go to the market for fresh loans until the close of the current financial year.

Referring to the question of controls, the Finance Minister said it was the intention of the Government to gradually decontrol certain things and subject to the precaution of not disbanding the machinery of control, take the risk. The mechanism of controls in India, he said, had completely failed.

ANOTHER INTERIM STERLING SETTLEMENT

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty announced that H. M. G. had agreed to send some of their officials to Delhi to discuss the question of Sterling Balances and they were expected in the middle of this month. His idea that "we should enter into another Interim settlement valid from June 1948. Thereafter, we must think of a more permanent settlement which must take place at "Ministerial level".

He assured the House that whatever might be the financial position, the Government would find enough finance to maintain a strong and adequate Army.

HOPE OF AMICABLE SETTLEMENT WITH PAKISTAN

The Finance Minister said that a fuller and a clearer picture of the economic pattern of the Indian Dominion could be gained only after some of the outstanding economic and financial problems had been settled with the Pakistan Government.

All evidence tended to show that there was every hope that all those outstanding difference would be amicably settled between the representatives of the two Dominions in the very near future.

"In fact I find for the last week a conspiracy in which the Home Minister (Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is deeply involved, to take away the work of Sir Patrick Spens, Chairman of the Arbitral Tribunal. The House should wish him success in his efforts (cheers) and if, as they all hoped, some of those most intricate and difficult problems were settled out of court,

(Continued On Page 5)

Eye-Opener For Govt.

Pandit Kunzru referring to Government's policy of rapidly removing controls in the Constituent (Legislative), quoted the example of sugar which shot up from Rs. 19-12 per maund to Rs. 50 per maund, the moment it was decontrolled the other day at Cawnpore. This, he said, should open the eyes of Government to the danger of the policy they seemed determined on pursuing.

(SEE PAGE 5)

Burma Rejects China's Claim

Will Not Surrender An Inch Of Territory; No Question Of U.N. Intervention

RANGOON, Dec. 1. (Reuter): A Burmese Office spokesman commenting last week's reported Chinese claim to 77,000 square miles of Northern Burma said that his country would defend without hesitation any encroachment on her territory.

There is no question of Burma surrendering any slice of territory. The Burmese Government will take over intact on January 4 (Independence Day) all territory at present forming part of British Burma and the Karenni States which have agreed to join the Burmese Union, the spokesman stated.

He said that the Burmese Government had received no communication on the subject from the Chinese Government. Burma's boundaries are clearly set out in official maps and there is no question of referring the matter to the United Nations, the spokesman added.

Gandhiji To Visit Panipat Today

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1. (API.) Mahatma Gandhi is expected to visit Panipat tomorrow (December 2) Sheikh Mohammed and Begun Abdulla called on Mahatma Gandhi this morning

Sheikh Abdulla Leaves For Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1 (API). Sheikh Abdulla, head of the Kashmir administration left for Srinagar today by air.

RETREAT FROM KOTLI

5,000 Raiders Concentrated South Of Jhangar

JAMMU, Dec. 1 (API).—After evacuating all civilians, Indian troops pulled out of Kotli and have fallen back on positions at Jhangar, shortening their extended line of communications and supply by thirty miles.

A military spokesman described the move as "a tactical withdrawal". No confirmation is available of the report that the raiders have now occupied Kotli which they besieged and unsuccessfully tried to capture over a month ago.

A concentration of about 500 raiders is reported in villages south of Jhangar and south-west of Noashera, both these towns being in our possession.

Three raiders were found dead in Laroka, east of Jhangar. Identity cards were found on their bodies, and it is presumed they belonged to the Pakistan Army.

Another village, Kathiala, was attacked by raiders and the crops there were burnt. Indian troop patrols engaged the raiders and after a skirmish the raiders were driven towards the west.

Concentration of raiders is also reported in Eeva-Batla and on west banks of the River Tawi. In Mangu Chak, a village in Rappora area, Indian patrols engaged the raiders and inflicted casualties, namely, twenty killed and thirty injured.

RIAF Tempests pounded enemy gun positions in the Mirpur Sector.

Suchetgarh and surrounding villages, 17 miles south of Jammu on Jammu-Sialkot Road has been evacuated.

HILL FEATURE CAPTURED NEAR POONCH

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1 (API).—Indian army troops have captured a hill feature near Poonch and intense patrol activity continues, says a 'communique' issued by the Ministry of Defence. Our patrols have dispersed small parties of raiders looting villages situated some distance west of Naushara. On the sight of our patrols the raiders fled.

Aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force carried out reconnaissance over Akhnur and Bhimbar areas.

NEW TAXATION RATES IN MADRAS

Bill Passed In Assembly

MADRAS, Dec. 1 (API.) The Madras Assembly passed into law today the Bill amending the General Sales Tax Act of 1939 calculated to bring Rs. 12,00,00,000 (twelve crores) to the Provincial exchaequer in a year.

The rate of taxation under the Bill ranges from three pies to two annas in the Rupee as against the existing uniform rate of two pies in the Rupees. Luxury articles like motor vehicles, radio sets, photographic and electrical goods are charged at higher rates.

The Select Committee report on the Bill, was generally welcomed by all sections of the House, including members representing commercial constituencies. The only opposition came from the communists who held the taxation would affect the working—class more than anybody else.

Speaking on the final reading of the Bill, the Finance Minister, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, announced that the new rates of taxation would come into force from the new year and that a Standing Advisory Committee would be appointed to watch the working of the Bill and suggest exemptions wherever necessary. The Finance Minister indicated that they proposed to exempt newspapers from the taxation altogether as soon as they had enacted a legislation, now under preparation, for taxing advertisements in newspapers and journals.

"YOUR DUTY IS TO SERVE YOUR COUNTRY"

Old Idea Of An Army Caste Is Dead: Jawahar On Responsibilities Of India's Armed Forces

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): "You have a great opportunity to serve. Because you have the armed power of the State in your hands. You must take care not to abuse it", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru broadcasting to men of the armed forces in the news forces programme inaugurated this evening from Delhi Station of All-dia Radio.

OLD IDEA IS DEAD

The Prime Minister said: Soldiers of Free India! Jai Hind!

"Some months ago I told the Commander-in-Chief that it was my desire to meet as frequently as possible. It is very necessary in an independent country for those in authority, who represent the people, to know what is in the minds of the men and the armed forces. I could not meet most of you, although I have had occasions to meet and talk to some. Therefore, I decided to speak a few words to you this evening over the radio.

MEANING OF FREEDOM.

Our country has become free. What is the meaning of freedom? It means that we are free to do things without outside interference. It does not mean that anyone is free to do what he likes, because such licence would lead to chaos. If everyone takes the law into his own hands, it becomes jungle law. That sort of freedom does not become civilised people.

Ours is an ancient land with an ancient civilisation dating back by thousands of years. Our new-born freedom has brought us great responsibilities. If anything goes wrong, it will be our fault, we cannot blame others. If we do good we reap the the benefits; if we do evil we suffer. Therefore it behoves young men on the armed forces specially to realise these responsibilities. Your duty is to serve your country and your countrymen.

ACTION IN KASHMIR.

You know that our forces are operating in Kashmir to drive out those who invaded that State. Why did our forces go to Kashmir? We do not want to invade other countries and enslave people. When Kashmir was being ravaged by the raiders, the people asked us for help. It was thus our duty to go and help. We sent our forces who performed their task speedily and courageously. Much has been accomplished, but more difficult work lies ahead and I am confident that they will succeed.

I went there and spoke to our men. I told them that they were there as guests and as friends and as servants of the people of Kashmir, and that on their actions depended the fair name of India. Any ill-considered action by our men in Kashmir would bring discredit to India.

WE ARE ALL ONE.

I am glad that while performing their duty, they have established cordial relations with the Kashmir people. We must constantly remind ourselves that whatever our religion or caste, we are all one people.

I regret that the recent disturbances have given us a bad name. Many had acquiesced in the prevailing spirit. This is not citizenship. Citizenship consists of service of the country. We must prevail on the evil-doers to stop their activities. If you, men of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, serve your countrymen without distinction of class or religion, you will bring honour to yourselves and to your country. "Jai Hind."

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

New York, Dec. 1.

Previous Closing	35.59
Today's Opening	35.35
Difference	—24
Today's Closing	35.96
Difference	+37

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 1.

Stock Exchange Opening Prices.
Anaconda Copper Mining 35-1/2
General Motors 57-3/8
United States Steel Common 75
United States Steel Preference 138-3/4

LAST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 1.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan	478	0
Cotton Jarila March	473	0
Silver Bullion	163	8
Gold Forward	106	8
Sovereign	99	8

STOP PRESS

AID BILL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, December 1. (Reuter): The United States Senate today approved the 597,000,000-dollar programme for stop-gap aid to France, Italy and Austria.

MRS. PANDIT

GANDER AIRPORT, NEWFOUNDLAND, December 1. (Reuter): The aircraft carrying Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and party returning from United Nations General Assembly was forced to turn back here this morning. The party, which included Colonel B. M. Kaul, Indian Military Attache to Washington, was probably leaving tonight in a different machine for Cairo via Lisbon and Madrid.

EGYPT ANL PALESTINE

CAIRO, December 1. (Reuter): Egypt will continue to recognise Palestine as a United Arab country and will take "every possible step to realise this aim", Nokrashy Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, told the Chamber of Deputies here tonight.

PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. (U.P.A.): Brigadier General Joseph Mehaffey, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, to-day proposed to Congress that the canal be converted into an atomic-bomb proof sea-level waterway at the cost of dol. 2,483,000,000.

INDO-PAKISAN DISCUSSIONS.

NEW DELHI Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, Pakistan Finance Minister, left Delhi to-day at the conclusion of discussions over financial and economic matters with the Government of India. It is understood that final conclusions in a large number of subjects have been reached.

U.S. LEGATION MOBBED

Arab Rally For Battle Of Palestine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. (U.P.A.): The State Department announced that a mob of 2,000 persons broke into the United States Legation at Damascus on Sunday morning and tore down the United States flag.

FLAG TORN DOWN

The Department said it was advised of the incident by United States Charge d'Affaires Robert Memminger. The official statement said the "entry to the Legation was made through a rear window on the first floor. The mob went to the roof and tore down the flag despite the presence of a numberof syrian police. The mob set fire to three Legation automobiles and prevented local firemen from extinguishing the blaze. Order was finally restored by gendarmes subsequently sent to the Legation.

AT BEIRUT

BEIRUT, Dec. 1. (U.P.A.): Student demonstrators smashed the windows in the American Legation in an outburst against the United Nations decision to partition Palestine.

The Lebanese Government replaced the police guard at the Legation with gendarmes.

The American and French Legations in Damascus were attacked yesterday.

Reports from Damascus said: the reason the Soviet Legation was not attacked was warning from the Russians that they would open fire on any attackers.

"DECLARATION OF WAR"

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 (UPA).—Violence which has taken 14 lives in the Middle East since the United Nations decided to partition Palestine broke out afresh in Jerusalem as Arab leaders called a council of war to block the decision.

A Polish Jew was shot and wounded gravely outside the Damascus Gate here at mid-day. Officials said he was hospitalized with neck wounds.

The Arab High Committee called a three-day general strike of 1,000,000 Arabs in Palestine beginning tomorrow. The Committee bluntly termed the Unlied Nations decision a "declaration of war."

The Arab League summoned its leaders to meet Saturday in Cairo to map strategy for "safeguarding Palestine for the Arabs." Announcing the meeting Premier Riyad al-Sulh of Lebanon, who will preside, voiced the conviction the partition agreement never would be carried out.

The clamour of the Arabs arose all over the Middle East.

The Iraq Parliament opened its session with a speech by Regent Crown Prince Abdul-Ilah expressing Iraq's determination to help "save Palestine by all means regardless of sacrifices."

More than 3,000 Arab students crushed the guard lines around the Abadine Palace in Cairo crying for King Farouk to "fire the first shot."

Arabs demonstrated violently in Lebanon. William Quarterman, United States Military Attache, mounted machine guns to protect his office. The Lebanese Communist Party circulated pamphlets proclaiming it was ready to "fight for the liberation of Palestine from Zionist Imperialism."

In Terami, Eritrea, 16 persons were injured in a demonstration.

In Jerusalem 500 Arab youths paraded through the Old City shouting demands for the return of exiled Grand Mufti Haj Amin el Husseini. Other Arab youths stoned the Czechoslovakia Consulate in Jerusalem shouting, "Down with Czechoslovakia". Police finally dispersed them. Palestine's borders were quiet.

New Definition Of 'Amateur'

LONDON, December 1. (Reuter): A revised definition of an amateur has been considered by the Amateur Swimming Association Committee who are forwarding their recommendations to the Council of the association.

An important change proposed is that an amateur will invalidate his status if he takes part in an exhibition with a professional, who is receiving payment for the exhibition.

This would not apply to life-saving displays.

The Committee propose that amateurs may receive payment for broadcasting, writing newspaper articles and lecturing to teachers of swimming.

Jinnah Back In Karachi

KARACHI, Dec. 1 (API.) Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, arrived in Karachi this morning by air at 10.30 a.m. today.

AUCTION SALES

"AUCTION SALE"

A NUMBER OF CARS, BUSES and LORRIES in good running order will be sold in Public Auction at the Palace Garage, MYSORE, on the 20th and 21st December, 1947, between 9-0 a.m and 1-0 p.m

For full particulars please see advertisement to be published on the 1st and 12th December, 1947, in Hindu, Madras Mail, Tai-Nadu, Daily Post, Sentinel, Times of India and Bombay Chronicle.

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MYSORE.

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Debacle On Wet Wicket In Test

India Faces Innings Defeat?

Score Only 58 In First Knock & Following-On 41 For 4 In Second Innings

Toshak's Deadly Bowling: Captures 5 Wkts. For 2 & Again 3 For 12!

BRISBANE, December 1 (Reuter): Resumption of play in the first cricket Test between Australia and India was delayed today because of the wetness of the wicket.

The Captains made an inspection at 11 o'clock—an hour before the normal starting time—and again at 11-45. The Captains soon returned, but there was no announcement about their decision. However, the Umpires made a cursory examination and decided to play immediately.

An announcement was made just after noon, and the gates were opened.

Grass shavings were sprinkled over the pitch which Bradman, having decided to bat on, had ordered to be rolled with the light roller.

Bradman then had the wicket mown, which indicated a repetition of his last year's policy against England of having no intention of applying an early closure to the innings.

The preparations took 46 minutes, and it was 39 minutes after normal starting time that Bradman faced Sohoni, who had seven deliveries to complete his over.

At the end of this over, the 56th of the innings, Amarnath called for the new ball.

The heel of Bradman's bat cut a clod from the pitch in playing his first delivery. The next three balls rose chest high.

TWO EASY CATCHES DROPPED

Bradman swung at the last delivery which lifted gently and struck him between the shoulders. Miller swung widely at Amarnath's fifth delivery and skied the ball, but Mankad at close square-leg misjudged the flight and missed a very easy chance. Miller lashed out widely in Sohoni's next over and gave Hazare an equally easy chance 20 yards behind the bowler. The crowd groaned when Hazare dropped the ball.

Amarnath, in his second over, struck a blow for India by dismissing Bradman. Playing back, Bradman hit the stumps with his bat, sending a bail flying yards into the air.

Bradman's 185 took four and three quarters hours and included twenty fours. In two and a quarter hours, he and Miller added 120 for the fourth wicket, Bradman's wicket falling at 318.

Bradman once again showed his traditional weakness when faced with a rising ball on a lively wicket.

With McCool in, Miller reverted to his natural bright game and used the long handle, and hit Sohoni to long on for six and four.

This caused Amarnath to rest Sohoni at 331. Hazare replacing him.

McCool, when four, pulled a ball from Amarnath uppishly Sarwate moved slowly, and what should have been an easy catch went over his head for two. Sarwate also missed McCool off the next ball. Running in, he misjudged the ball which bounced at his feet and went on to the fence.

McCool, after an uncomfortable ten minutes during which he was missed twice, was caught by Sohoni who held the ball at his third attempt after a juggling at.

This was at 344, when two wickets had gone in less than half an hour for 35.

Hazare was no more successful, his next over costing 20 runs. Miller hit him for two sixes to long on to reach 52 after two and a half hours and raise 350 in six hours.

His escapes at 19 and 20 proved very expensive to India. Lindwall was in 10 minutes before he pulled Amarnath for a four.

At 370 Mankad relieved Hazare, and off his first delivery Miller had yet another escape. This time Sarwate missed a very easy chance at cover. Miller then 58.

India was compensated somewhat for all these missed catches when she took the next two wickets at 373.

Lindwall, stepping out to Mankad, was nicely stumped by Irani, and without addition Miller's hectic but lucky knock was ended. He pulled Amarnath straight, close to square leg, where Mankad held an overhead catch.

Miller's batting this morning was in striking contrast with the best of his innings, his additional 39 runs being scored in 45 minutes and including three sixes and two fours.

Ian Johnson joined Tallon, who was in trouble against Amarnath.

Ian Johnson pulled Mankad for four and was then splendidly caught by Rangnekar running back at long off, eight wickets then being down for 380.

Toshack did not face the bowling before the lunch interval. During the interval Bradman declared. Australia were exceedingly fortunate to add 73 runs in 50 minutes. Australia's total was made at the rate of one a minute.

Amarnath had the light roller put over the wicket.

INDIA'S DISASTROUS START

India made a disastrous start losing two wickets before a run had been scored.

Mankad appeared to play at Lindwall's first delivery, a ball rising high by the off-stump, withdrew his bat, but was too late and Tallon snapped his snick at the wicket.

Gul Mahomed presented a straight blade and got well over Lindwall's next five balls, but he was beaten badly by the "speed merchant's" seventh ball which knocked back his middle stump.

It was a very bad start. This brought Sarwate and Adhikari together.

Both batsmen opened their accounts with pushes to the on for singles. Then Sarwate mishit Johnston, but the ball went safely over Miller's head in the gully, for another single.

In the same over Adhikari skilfully late-cut Ian Johnson for a four, while in the next over Sarwate edged a ball through the slips for a four.

Adhikari, when eight and the total 19, attempted to hook Johnston. The ball hit his glove and flew to McCool, who took an easy catch at first slip, and three wickets were down.

Sarwate partnered by Kishenchand had a narrow escape when he popped a ball from Lindwall just short of Brown at forward short-leg.

PLENTY OF "FIRE" IN WICKET

There was still plenty of "fire" in the wicket, and another ball from Lindwall got up and struck Sarwate on the hand.

After Kishenchand had scrapped uncomfortably though a maiden over from Johnston, Miller replaced Lindwall with the total still at 19. At that point Lindwall's figures were five overs, two maidens, eleven runs and two wickets.

Both batsmen turned Miller safely, Sarwate placing his stroke to pitch Mankad double figures. With the total 23, Kishenchand unnecessarily chased a ball outside the off-stump from Johnston and was caught by Tallon wide out. Fourth out, Kishenchand had played defensively for 15 minutes.

Johnston had then bowled four maidens in succession for two wickets.

Hazare, next in, saw Sarwate go without addition. He spooned up the first ball of Miller's next over to give Johnston an easy catch at short square-leg.

HALF-SIDE OUT FOR 23!

Sarwate had defied the Australian attack on a difficult wicket for 55 minutes, and he went, half the side was out for 23.

Then came Amarnath again. He stepped out and ondrove Miller for two before Hazare had opened his account. Hazare, however, then ondrove Johnston for dazzling four.

Then, Hazare with the score at 6, had a surprising escape. He pulled Miller to deep midon where Brown running in, dropped an easy catch.

Amarnath was in fine form and hooked Johnston off his shoulders for four. A latecut off Miller for two followed. There were now clear signs that the wicket was becoming easier.

An ondrive for a single by Amarnath, off Miller, sent up the 50 after 70 minutes. Hazare followed with a brilliant cover-drive for three off Miller, but that was practically the extent of India's scoring.

TOSHACK COMES TO SMACK VISITORS.

At this total Johnston, was replaced by Toshack, whose arrival heralded a collapse which resulted in Indians losing their last five wickets for five runs. His first ball was lifted by Hazare to long-on, but this time Brown, running in again, made no mistake. Hazare had promised a longer stay, taking more than 90 minutes for 10 runs.

Rangnekar, the next man in, was another of Toshack's victims, giving a catch at silly-point to Miller, after scoring one run.

Sohoni glanced his first ball from Toshack for two, and then skied the left-hander for Miller, who running back took a catch. Indians were then in a sorry plight, with eight down for 58. Toshack's third wicket had cost him two runs, and he soon finished off the innings without addition to the total.

Amarnath's brave innings ended when he got too far under a forcing shot against Toshack and Bradman took the catch at forward short leg. Amarnath had batted gallantly for 32 minutes.

Nayudu had not scored when Irani turned a ball from Toshack and Hassett took a low catch at fine leg. The innings ended for 58 runs.

INDIA FOLLOW ON

India required 325 runs to avoid the innings defeat when Mankad and Sarwate opened again against Lindwall and Johnston. Both batsmen were prone to flick at off balls. As Mankad hooked Johnston for a fine four, the clouds began to bank up and there were signs of approaching rain.

Half an hour of defensive play brought India 14 runs, at which point Mankad, playing back, was beaten by Lindwall's inswinger which knocked off his off-stump.

Gul Mahomed played the remaining ball of Lindwall's over—a yorker—and immediately appealed without success against the light which was fading, but was still fit for play.

Officials announced that pass-out checks issued on Saturday would be available after half-past four, but few came in.

Gul Mahomed added the only inspiring touch for some time by cutting Lindwall for four.

With the total at 18 for one, an appeal against the light was upheld, and distant thunder could be heard as the players left the field.

Queensland officials announced that there would be no further play, but this decision was not authorised by the umpires, who took the field again after 15 minutes, but immediately retired again because the light was still too poor.

Official attendance was 9,100 and receipts £1,670.

PLAY RESUMED

The Umpires came out again and play was resumed 15 minutes past five, with Toshack and Miller bowling. Gul Mahomed cover-drove Miller for four and Toshack began with a maiden over to Sarwate. Gul Mahomed then cut Toshack for two, and in attempting a similar stroke off the next ball he was beaten and had his off-stump knocked out of the ground. Two wickets were then down for 27.

Adhikari began by pulling Miller for four. At 33, Johnston replaced Miller and bowled with the assistance of a breeze swinging into the wicket.

APPEAL AGAINST LIGHT UPHELD.

Adhikari hit a four off Toshack, but in the same over played forward and was leg-before at 41. Kishenchand spooned an easy catch of Bradman, off Toshack's next ball. Hazare, who came next, appealed against the light and play was stopped for the day at 5-35 p.m.

AUSTRALIA (FIRST INNINGS)

Brown c Irani b Amarnath	11
Morris hit wicket b Sarwate	47
Bradman hit wicket b Amarnath ..	185
Hassett c Gulmahomed b Mankad	48
Miller c Mankad b Amarnath	58
McCool c Sohoni b Amarnath	10
Lindwall st. Irani b Mankad	7
Tallon not out	3
Ian Johnson c Rangnekar b Mankad	6
Toshack not out	0
Extras	7
Total (for 8 wkts. decl.)	382

FALL OF WKTS:—1 for 38; 2 for 97; 3 for 198; 4 for 318; 5 for 344; 6 for 373; 7 for 373.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Sohoni	23	4	81	0
Amarnath	39	10	84	4
Mankad	34	3	113	3
Sarwate	5	1	16	1
Hazare	11	1	63	0
Nayudu	3	0	18	0

Extras (byes 5, legbye 1, wide one) 7.

INDIA (FIRST INNINGS)

Mankad c Tallon b Lindwall	0
Sarwate c Johnston b Miller	12
Gul Mahomed b Lindwall	0
Adhikari c McCool b Johnston	8
Kishenchand c Tallon b Johnston ..	1
Hazare c Brown b Toshack	10
Rangnekar c Miller b Toshack	1
Sohoni c Miller b Toshack	2
Amarnath c Bradman b Toshack ..	22
Nayudu not out	0
Irani c Hassett b Toshack	0
Extras	2
Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	5	2	11	2
Johnston	8	4	17	2
Miller	6	1	26	1
Toshack	2.3	1	2	5

INDIA (2nd Innings)

Mankad, b Lindwall	7
Sarwate (not out)	3
Gul Mahomed, b Toshack	13
Adhikari, lbw b Toshack	13
Kishenchand, c Bradman, b Toshack	0
Hazare (not out)	0
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wickets)	41

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 14, 2 for 27, 3 for 41 and 4 for 41.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	5	1	10	1
Johnston	5	3	8	0
Toshack	2.7	1	12	2
Miller	2	0	11	0

Pentangular Hockey

SERVICES IN FINAL

BOMBAY, Monday.

SERVICES (Dhyanchand)	1
GOANS	0

The Services' intermediate line alone stood between the Goans and that much sought after goal. Middlecoat and Amir Kumar were in grand form and seldom did anything wrong. To a lesser extent Manna, whose antics marked his real skill, was also responsible for foiling the opposing forwards. Alexander and, even more so Mustaq, attacked anything that passed the intermediate line and made their defence look compact and effective. Added to this were the chances wasted by J. Vaz, L. D'Souza and F. Correa, who often failed to convert a grand centre from the wings.

For the losers, Leo Pinto performed well on those occasions when he was called upon to do so. The only shot that got past him would have beaten any custodian dead or alive. After trapping a centre from the right wing Dhyanchand hit the ball while it was still in the the air a few inches from the ground and sent the ball to the top of the box where in grazed the upright and coiled into the net. Apart from this magnificent flash from the past, however, Dhyanchand did little of note.

The Teams:

SERVICES: Badarnath; Mushtaq and Alexander; Middlecoat, Amir Kumar and Mama; McMurray, Shakoor, Dhyanchand, Tenson and Rajgopal.

GOANS: Leo Pinto; Diago Fernandes and Walter D'Souza; F. Gama, Anthony Vaiz and Maxi Vaz; L. Vaz, J. Vaz, L. D'Souza, F. Correa and L. Fernandes.

Referees: Messrs. Scott and Pearce.

DUTT'S GREAT WIN

Eliminates Madgavkar

BOMBAY, Monday.

Keshav Dutt, better known for his prowess on the hockey field sprang a very big surprise in the preliminary rounds of the Western India Badminton Tournament by easily accounting for seeded Madgavkar, an ex-National champion. At an aggregate cost of 13 points, Dutt outclassed Madgavkar who had no answer to his opponent's wiles. Such is the promising display that Dutt has given that it is a pity that he will not be able to play in the All-India Tournament as he will be leaving for Africa on the 6th with the Indian Hockey Federation.

The most keenly fought match of the evening was the tie between H. Talyarkhan and M. S. Patil which the former won with only a couple of points to spare in the decider. The match was fought at a fast pace throughout.

MEN'S SINGLES

B. V. Ullal beat K. L. Suri 15—1, 15—2; B. D. Shroff beat C. L. De Soyza 18—15, 15—1; Keshav Dutt beat V. A. Madgavkar 15—4, 15—9; C. B. Kalappa beat G. F. Fernandes 15—12, 15—10; S. Dinkar Rao beat A. V. Ullal 15—8, 15—6; D. S. Kumana beat P. S. Nilkanth 12—15, 15—12, 15—11; G. P. Shirke beat V. G. Bhide 15—6, 1—3 (retired); H. J. Talyarkhan beat M. S. Patil 18—15, 12—15, 18—16.

MEN'S DOUBLES

G. P. Shirke and V. G. Bhide beat M. W. Dukle and K. K. Nair 15—7, 10—15, 15—9; C. B. Kalappa and H. Talyarkhan beat S. S. Nerurkar and Mangalvedkar 10—15, 15—12, 11—3 (retired); M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil beat C. L. De Soyza and E. Carvalho 15—10, 15—7.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Shirodkar and M. S. Patil beat Miss P. D. Shroff and B. D Shroff 15—9, 15—12; Mrs. Soman and Shirke beat Miss M. Kolhatkar and M. W. Dukle 15—5, 15—1.

CZECH TABLE TENNIS STARS FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Dec. 7 (API): The Czechoslovakia table tennis stars, Bohumil Vana world's No. 1, and Andreadis, who were due to arrive in Bombay yesterday to play a series of exhibition matches have not yet arrived and, consequently, the first day's play scheduled for today has been postpon-

TO BRING ABOUT INDO-PAKISTAN SETTLEMENT?

LONDON, Dec. 1. (IPA): IPA's political correspondent learns that a conference of Dominion Prime Ministers High Commissioners and Colonial governors is meeting here. Political circles hint that this conference may be utilized to bring about a rapprochement between India and Pakistan. An invitation has been extended to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of Dominion of India and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan Dominion, for a separate conference, it is learnt.

It is further believed that Earl Mountbatten, who during his presence at the Royal wedding had tentative discussions with Premier Attlee, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Alexander, may be persuaded to accept a newly-created post of Viceroy of the British Colonial Empire or the Governor-Generalship of South Africa. It may be recalled that Earl Mountbatten had talks with Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts regarding South African matter so far as it related to the problem of settlement of Indians in South Africa. The British Cabinet is strongly of opinion that Earl Mountbatten would be the only person to help Indians to settle their quarrel with South Africans.

The presence of Pandit Nehru and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan in London will be utilized by Earl Mountbatten to accompany them to South Africa in solving the racial problem there. It is believed that this suggestion has emanated from Field Marshal Smuts during this talk with the British Cabinet in London.

Political changes in India and Burma have told on the economic resources and strategic plans of British. In order to make good these losses, Britain is striving her best to settle the racial issues throughout the continent of Africa. A few months ago, it was officially declared that Britain was building up military naval and air bases in East and West Africa. And, if Earl Mountbatten becomes the head of a newly-created army command in Africa combining his administrative ability, Britain will have made good her losses to a considerable extent, adds the correspondent.

All these plans though point to a betterment of Britain's economic recovery, political observers here emphasize that Britain is keen on setting up an economic defence line for British Middle East, Eastern and South Asian strategy.

The correspondent concludes: It is up to Earl Mountbatten to take advantage of a splendid chance and play his cards in case he is made a supreme head of the British Colonial Empire.

All-African Conference Of Asiatics

DURBAN, Nov. 30, (Reuter): An emergency joint meeting of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses here today decided to convene a South African Indian conference as soon as possible. It stated that the South African-Indian Conference will prepare for an All-African Conference of Asiatics and also for a conference of Non-European National Organisations of South Africa.

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CIVIC ADDRESS TO RAJENDRA PRASAD

The Corporation's Civic Address to the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly and President, Indian National Congress, will be presented in the Corporation Hall on Wednesday, the 3rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

As the accommodation in the Hall is limited, invitations are being sent to Councillors and a few leading citizens. Arrangements, however, will be made to instal loudspeakers outside the Corporation Hall to enable members of the public to listen to the Corporation's Address and the reply of the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

RASHTRIAYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH: Babu Rajendraprasad will address the Representative Board of the Sangh on Wednesday, at 9 a.m., at Parel.

FROM B. P. C. C. OFFICE: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, will be accorded a Reception on behalf of the citizens of Bombay at a Public Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd Dec. 1947, at 6 p.m., at Chaupatty, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

A special enclosure for ladies, workers and representatives of institutions who have expressed a desire to garland the President will be reserved. Adequate loud-speaking arrangements will be made.

Volunteers and Sevikas are required to be present at Chaupatty, at 4 p.m., sharp for duty.

The Commercial Associations are hereby requested to close their business a couple of hours early to enable their constituents and staff to participate in the Reception Function.

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CITY & SUBURBS TO-DAY

Hindu: Kartik Vad 5, 2004.
Muslim: Mohurrum 18, 1367.
Parsi: Khordad 30, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-56 a.m. Sunset: 6-01 p.m.
Hightide: 02-49, 14-33.
Lowtinde: 08-56, 20-32.

Today's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the public Notifications Column.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION: Gathering in the Hall of the institution at 5-15 p.m. today. Mr. A. P. Sabavala will preside and inaugurate the Boys' Municipality.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Sir Stanley Reed's lecture to-day. (Tuesday), 1-45 p.m., on "Parliament and conditions in Great Britain".

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES UNION: The Annual General Body Meeting of the Union will be held today at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)) at R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel.

BHATIA BAL RAKSHAK VIDYALAYA: Annual Social Gathering and Opening Ceremony of the Manuscript Sarjan No. 32 will be held under the Presidentship of Mr. Vijay Merchant at the Sunderbai Hall, Carnagi Road, (Queens Road) today (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: To-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street. Dasturji Bode will expound Gatha Yasna Ha 33.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER Reception in honour of Rashtrapati Babu Rajendra Prasad, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Sunderbai Hall.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION: Mr. Palkhiwala, M.A., will give a Demonstration Lesson at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, Opp Charni Road Railway Station, on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for the benefit of Teachers and others.

FELICITATIONS TO RULER OF DHROL: At a public gathering to be held at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday, December 4, an address will be presented to H. H. the Thakore Saheb Shree Chandrasinghji of Dhrol to felicitate him on the grant of constitutional reforms within his State leading to full responsible Government. The Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, will preside.

CERTIFIED SECRETARIES EXAMINATION: The Preliminary, Intermediate and Final Examinations of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries, London, will be held at Bombay, in Davar's College Hall, on Friday and Saturday the 12th and 13th December 1947.

GRAND FETE AND SALE OF WORK: Opening by Her Excellency Lady Colville at the Alexandra English Institution on 6th, 7th and 8th Dec. at 5 p.m. Stalls, amusements, merry go round magician's show and refreshments. Gilbert and Sullivan Opera (Iolanthe) presented by the pupils at the St. Xavier College Hall on Friday, 16th Jan. 1948 at 6 p.m. Tickets:—Rs. 7 5, 3, 2 and 1, can be had at the school.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS EXAMINATION: The Intermediate and Final Examinations of the Association of International Accountants, London will be held at Bombay, in Davar's College Hall, on Friday and Saturday the 5th and 6th December 1947.

SINDHI REFUGEE STUDENTS

Mr. Kaku T. Asrani, the General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Students Congress writes:—

Those of the Sindhi refugee-students who have still not got admission to the College in the respective courses of their studies, and also those who require hostel accommodation, should please contact me personally and register their names with me upto Thursday the 4th instant between 4 and 7 p.m. in the Office of the Sind Hindu Seva Samiti in the premises of Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Bombay, so that the authorities concerned be approached to make some arrangements in regard to the difficulties of students.

Sheriff's Meeting For Late N. C. Kelkar

The Mayor of Bombay writes:—I have received a letter, dated the 5th November 1947, from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, forwarding a communication signed by over 200 signtoaries requesting me to call an informal meeting for the purpose of approaching the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to express grief and sorrow of this City at the sad death of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. I am accordingly calling an informal meeting to discuss the question in the Corporation Hall, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 5-15 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

GRANT TO HINDUSTAN BOY SCOUTS

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned an ad hoc grant of Rs. 15,000 to the Boys Scout Section Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay, during the current year.

MR. V. L. MEHTA FOR BIJAPUR

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, Government of Bombay, will leave for Bijapur via Hotgi on Friday night (December 5) and return to Bombay on Monday morning (December 8).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Tuesday Dec. 2.

244 m. (1231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ghulam Hosoolkhan (Sitar) 8-45 Haji Mohammad (Gujarati Geet) 9-0 Gajananrao Joshi (Vocal) 12-0 Akashvanine Chotare Variety programme in Gujarati 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vocal Variety 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 School Broadcasts 5-0 Ghulam Rasoolkhan (Sitar) 5-15 Kamal Sathe (Vocal) 5-35 Master Ikbal (Ghazal) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Avdabai Sangekar (Vocal) 6-45 Ganpatram Bhajano Sung by Haji Mohammad 7-0 Kamal Sathe (Vocal) 7-15 Digambar Kadekar (Vocal) 7-30 Maze Prasiddha Sahadhyayi—Vis Salati Rangabhoomi Talk in Marathi by Govindrao Tembe 7-45 "Shehnai" 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Ganga Putra Roopak in Gujarati 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 "Songs that made History" VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Geet 8-45 p.m. Topics 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m (4,880 kc/s—7-45 p.m. Commercial 8-0 Haji Mohammad (Gujarati Geet) 8-15 Digambar Kadekar (Vocal) 9-0 Gajananrao Joshi (Vocal) 9-30 Master Iqbal (Ghazal) 10-0 Avdabai Sangekar (Vocal) 10-30 Gajananrao Joshi (Vocal).

MASTER PLAN FOR GREATER BOMBAY

Corporation Urges Govt. To Accept Five-Crore Scheme

BOMBAY, Monday.

The "Master Plan" for the expansion of Bombay municipal limits was described as "the key to city's prosperity and progress" when several Councillors urged Government to accept the five-crore plan in the Municipal Corporation today.

The Corporation Committee's report on the expansion plan was adopted and fourteen members were chosen, with the Mayor as Chairman, to deliberate with Government representatives on the methods of implementing it.

Speaking on Mr. Nagindas Master's motion asking for acceptance of the report, Mr. S. K. Patil said that Government should accept the plan which had the unanimous approval of the Corporation and the residents of the city and the areas proposed to be included in Greater Bombay. He said that they did not need all the five crores of rupees immediately but it could be spread over the five years. "We demand of Government to help us find the finance for the scheme. Let us sit round a table and discuss matters", he said.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that a special authority should be constituted to safeguard certain principles in the evolution of the plan. One principle he instanced was that residential and industrial areas should not be mixed. He wanted these ideas to be incorporated in the report.

Mr. Bharucha supported the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. P. N Maheshwari suggested that the names of Messrs. K. H. Goregaonkar, Naushir Bharucha and Motichand Kapadia be included in the personnel of the deputation to Government. This was accepted.

The amendment of Mr. Mehta was rejected and the original motion passed.

MAYOR QUITS CINEMA ADVISORY BOARD

The Corporation approved of the resignation of the Mayor and the Chairmen of the Standing and Improvement Committees from the Cinema Advisory Board on the contention that the Government of Bombay "unceremoniously" turned down their advice regarding the advisability of licensing cinema in Andheri.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha observed that his information was that Government rejected the advice of the Cinema Advisory Board on the ground that there was a girls' hostel near the proposed cinema site. "There was justice in the Government's view", he said. Mr. M. N. Talpade supported Mr. Bharucha.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that Government's action was a slight to the self-respect of the Corporation. "Whether it is my Government or your Government, the self-respect of every citizen must be safeguarded", he held.

City Advocate's Donation For Punjab Relief

The President, Punjab Relief Committee writes: Only a few days ago we expressed our gratitude for the princely donations of Rs. 40,000 and 35,000 by the Punjab Seva Dal, Bombay.

Yet another big donation of Rs. 80,000 has now been received from Shri N. L. Helekar Advocate, Bombay.

The Committee is highly grateful for the helpful hand that has been extended to it by the citizens of Bombay thus giving a splendid lead to our brethren all over the country. The sufferings of our brethren coming from the West Punjab and the volume of help required to redress them cannot too strongly be emphasized. We sincerely wish that the lead given by Bombay is followed by others all over the country.

Five City Doctors Reach Kurukshetra Camp

BOMBAY, Monday.

A batch of five women doctors of the Cama Hospital, who left Bombay for Kurukshetra on Saturday, have reached there and begun medical work in the refugee camp, according to the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Indian Medical Association. Four other women doctors will leave tomorrow.

The Secretary, Dr Chamanlal Mehta, says that many more women doctors are still needed, and those who desire to go either as volunteers for one month or on service for three months are requested to write or telephone to him.

Refugee Women's Unauthorised Collections

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes:

It has been reported that some women, dressed in the Punjabi costume and claiming to be destitute refugees, are collecting funds for relief. They are stated to be armed with a paper bearing the forged signature of the Chief Refugee Officer in Bombay.

The Government desires to make it clear and warn the public that such collection of funds is not authorized. The refugee organisation specially established by the Government attends to the legitimate needs of the refugees.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF CHEATING.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Brijlal Harsukhrai Mahlotra and two others were arrested during the week-end by the Phalton Road Police on a charge of cheating and forging.

It was alleged that the accused who are confidence tricksters approached a gunny-bag dealer with the promise to sell him gunny bags at low rates and induced him to part with Rs. 19,000.

Two forged documents purporting to have come from the Disposals Directorate were handed over by the accused to the complainant.

The first accused was ordered to be remanded into custody by Mr. G. K. Rege, at the Esplanade Court, to-day. The others were allowed bail.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED THEFT

BOMBAY, Monday.

Alleged to have robbed a man in the compound of the Super Cinema on Sunday night Abdul Kayum Goribshah and Makhrat Kayum Pathan were arrested by the police. Two others who abetted in the offence are still absconding.

Applying for the remand in custody of the two arrested persons before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, today, the police stated that the accused had caught hold of the complainant and forcibly took him in the compound of the cinema where they relieved him of Rs. 200 out of which Rs. 80 were later recovered.

The accused were ordered to be enlarged on bail, each in the sum of Rs. 1,000.

Bail Period Of Laljee Brothers Extended

BOMBAY, Monday.

Yakoob, Abbas, Haroon Anees and Yoosoof F. Laljee who were arrested by the City Police were given an extension of their bail period by Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court this morning.

The accused who have their business in Bombay and Madras were arrested about a fortnight back on a warrant from a Madras Magistrate.

The application for extension made on behalf of the accused stated that it was needed as one of the accused was seriously ill and had to be operated.

The accused were arrested for an offence concerning evasion of a Government tax.

Wheat Seized

BOMBAY, Monday.

Seventy-five paylees of wheat were seized when the crime Branch No. 2 of the Bombay C.I.D. raided a tiny hut situated at Baroda Street, Masjid Bundar on Sunday.

Noor Mohamed Mustafa, the owner of the hut was taken in to custody. It appears he possessed only three blood grain ration cards and when asked could not give satisfactory account for the balance.

The Princess Street Police also arrested two persons on similar charge on Saturday. It appears Dowiat Shermal and Ghansham Bhim Raj where proceeding in a hack victoria along Kalbadevi Road with a bedding and a steel trunk. A police constable on dutp in plain clothes challenged them and searched their bedding when 32 paylees of wheat and 7 paylees of rice were recovered from it.

The arrested persons were put up before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court today and allowed bail.

CLOTH DEALER'S CONVICTION UPHELD

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

Mohunlal Gokuldas .. Apellant (Accused)

vs.

The King-Emperor .. Respondent

The appellant, a cloth-dealer had been convicted and sentenced by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay, to 1 year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 2 lakhs under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order for having sold cloth in excess of the control price.

The prosecution case was that on 19th July, 1947, the appellant sold Tootal's Drill to a bogus customer at Rs. 5/14/- per yard although its control retail price was Rs. 3/7/4 per yard.

The appellant appealed on the ground that the transaction was not a sale but was a "jangad" transaction, that the goods were not Satin Drill but were Satin Jean and that the landed cost certificate in respect of the goods had not been proved according to law.

After hearing counsel, their lordships declined to admit the appeal but directed that they would hear the Government Pleader on the question of sentence.

Mr. K. A. Somjee and Mr. R. B. Kantawalla with Mr. V. H. Kamat appeared for the appellant.

BOMBAY PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSOCIATION

In continuation of physical culture week celebrations, Dr. J. M. Bhapkar and Dr. B. A. Dhuri will speak under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Navre, editor of the "Prabhat," on Wednesday at 5-30 p.m. There will be a programme of physical culture demonstrations.

SENTENCED FOR CHEATING EMPLOYER

BOMBAY, Monday.

A sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default six months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded to Hussain Gulam Hussain Abdulla, an employee of the firm of Ali Mohomed Mecklai, Brokers and Bullion Merchants, on the charge of cheating, by Mr. M. V. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate.

According to the prosecution, in November 1944 the accused cheated Mr. Mecklai and dishonestly induced him to enter into transactions of sale and purchase of 7,250 tolas of gold resulting in a loss of Rs. 13,187 to the complainant.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate found the accused guilty of the offence of cheating and convicted and sentenced him to one year's R. I. and fine.

PETROL QUOTA FOR DOCTORS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have sanctioned for doctors in the city of Bombay petrol quota of upto two-thirds of the total quantity which they were getting, including basic and supplementary ration.

In the districts of the Province, the area rationing authority will determine the quota on the extent of practice of each doctor.

Mystery Surrounds Girl's Death

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mystery surrounds the death of a Parsi girl aged about 20, whose dead body was recovered from the sea near the Holiday camp at Colaba by the police yesterday.

The dead body has been removed to the City morgue where nobody has so far identified it.

The girl was wearing a coloured frock and white petticoat. No signs of any violence were visible on the body.

The police are making investigations.

CUTTACK, Dec 1. (U. P. I.): The Government of Orissa in a press note have announced that sugar and ghur will be decontrolled from December 8.

The Orissa Government have enough stocks of these commodities to last for three months. Steps are being taken to ensure against these commodities going into the black-market.

ONE KILLED IN POLICE FIRING

BOMBAY, Monday.

A city police constable, in self-defence is alleged to have opened fire resulting in the death of Abdul Rahim.

It appears two gangs of Mavalis were quarrelling on a public road at Nagpada when a constable attached to the Nagpada Police Station who was on duty in the locality went there and asked the members of the gangs to disperse. Abdul Rahim, one of the gang members, attacked the constable with a lathi and also alleged to have attempted to pull away the rifle from the constable's hand whereupon the constable it is alleged opened fire in self-defence. Abdul Rahim received serious injuries and succumbed on the spot.

The police arrested two members of the mavali gang. They were placed before Mr. Hatia, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court today and released on bail.

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ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 1, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 1st December, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 87 65 0 2.1 plus 2.0; Allahabad 80 54 0 0 minus 0.3; Bangalore 79 60 0 0 0.9 minus 1.8; Baroda 91 54 0 0 minus 0.8; Belgaum 81 54 0 0.3 minus 1.3; Bhuj 90 59 0 0 minus 0.1; BOMBAY 89 73 0 0 minus 0.5; Calcutta 84 61 0 0 minus 0.8; Colombo 87 71 1.0 5.7 minus 7.3; Cuttack 86 62 0 0 minus 1.6; Dehra Dun 74 48 0 0 minus 0.4; Delhi 82 51 0 0 minus 0.1; Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 56 0 0 minus 1.1; Lucknow 80 53 0 0 minus 8.2; Madras 83 70 0 2.8 minus 11.4 Manabaleshwar 73 56 0 0.6 minus 1.0, Mussoorie 58 42 0 0 minus 0.2, Mysore 80 62 0 1.7 minus 1.1; Nagpur 83 58 0 0 minus 0.8; Ootacamund 70 37 0 0.3 minus 6.3; Patna 79 57 0 0 minus 0.3; Peshawar 75 45 0 0 minus 0.3; Poona 86 54 0 0.3 minus 0.8; Rajkot 91 59 0 0 minus 0.2; Shillong 62 43 0.2 0.2 minus 1.4; Sholapur 85 64 0 0.1 minus 1.2; Simla 59 43 0 0 minus 0.5; Srinagar 60 25 0 0 minus 0.5.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

I laugh that I may not weep.

—VOLTAIRE

The Bombay Chronicle

CRIME WITHOUT PARALLEL

So thirty-three nations of the world and not one of them having any right or business in Palestine have decided to cut up that Arab country and generously bestow half of it upon the Jews of the world. Even Hitler might feel gratified in his grave at the compliment paid by anti-Hitlerites to Hitlerism. For, it is a spectacular vindication of Nazism. Hitler deprived Jews of Europe of their rights in their thousand year old homelands. In the name of sympathy for those Jews and of denunciation of outrageous Nazi philosophy, the "democracies" have deprived the innocent Arabs, who had nothing to do with atrocities against Jews, of their thousand year old homeland and handed over half of it to European Jews, the victims of the sins of Europe and America. It is a crime, an international crime against an innocent people, against morality, against justice and against democracy, literally without parallel in the modern so-called civilised age by men who have the colossal effrontery to flatter themselves that they fought and won the last great war for human decency and democracy.

Palestine provides, as perhaps nothing else, the tragedy of humanity under European-American "civilisation". The first Great War brought forth a League of Nations and a Mandate system. The Palestine Mandate—along with its corollary, the Balfour Declaration—was conceived in calculated dishonesty, in deliberate deceit and in cynical perversion of all principles of democracy and international justice. The League of Nations was made its instrument while others worked it for their own ends. The spirit which that mandate, along with so many other outrages on the principles of the League, represented, destroyed the League and plunged the world into the last world war. History is being repeated. The second world war brought a United Nations and the Great Powers, for their own hands, have made it the instrument of the final Palestine crime. It is the same spirit evident in this crime as in so many other failures of the United Nations. And it is in more lurid evidence. Only one instance will suffice. The votes for partition cast by Siberia and the Philippines, against their will, and, in the case of the latter, almost just after a declaration to the contrary, reveal the depths to which the perpetrators of the international atrocity unashamedly sank in applying pressure on behalf of injustice and treachery. But they are tragically blinded by the sense of their own cynical interests and power. To them, of course, the solemn declaration by Arab delegations on how they have destroyed Arab faith in justice and in the U.N.O. charter does not matter, although any decent and honourable man should, when guilty of such a crime, hang down his head in shame. But material events will one day open their eyes—only a little too late. 1947 is not 1917. There is going to be hell let loose in the Middle East and if in the process, the Arabs suffer, so will others especially the United States.

A Gigantic Problem

The colossal character of the refugee problem was but barely revealed by the statement of Mr. K. C Neogy, Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation, in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) on Saturday. Mr. Neogy said that over four million non-Muslims from West Pakistan had been recovered. Five lakhs had come out before August 15 and another eight lakhs and had come between August 15 and September 4. Yet, Mr. Neogy added, about five lakhs still remained to be evacuated. Such huge and sudden migrations might strain any Government, however prepared for them. The way the new Government of the Indian Dominion coped with the gigantic task in spite of food scarcity all over the country is, indeed, beyond all praise, and it would be ingratitude to make capital of this or that defect in the measures adopted by the authorities to organise the feeding, housing and sanitation of millions of persons in refugee camps.

The most distressing feature of these forced migrations is the abduction of thousands of women in both the Punjabs and the forced conversion of, perhaps, more persons. Thousands of abducted women, it is said, have been rescued but many more still remain to be recovered. Rescue work is being carried on in both the Punjabs and Mr. Neogy states that in the light of reports from Pakistan he was hopeful of more co-operation from West Punjab. It is also distressing to learn from Dr. Ambedkar and other sources that many Harijans in Pakistan are being forcibly converted and prevented from migrating to India. The Government of India should promptly ascertain the facts about this complaint and give necessary relief to those Harijans who wish to come to India.

In the course of the debate on the subject Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he saw definite signs of the healing process starting. Let us hope the process will gather momentum. However, the process of rehabilitating millions has barely begun. The suggestion made in the House that the refugees could be absorbed by the lakhs of villages in the country is hardly feasible and is but a mechanical calculation, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru observed. Far more feasible is his own suggestion that most of the refugees from West Punjab can be settled in East Punjab on the lands left by those who have migrated to West Punjab. If it is true that the East Punjab has now about one and a half million less population than before, the problem of settlement should be easier. If co-operative cultivation is attempted on a large scale it will be some good extracted out of a terrible evil. But, as Mr. Neogy stated, the question of rehabilitation has to be dovetailed into a bigger all-India plan of reconstruction and development. Anything like a permanent rehabilitation of the refugees may appear to be uncertain or otherwise difficult because of the possibility of their returning to their old homes and lands, a course strongly commended by Gandhiji and the Congress, though nobody wishes to coerce them to return. But as circumstances stand, the process to return may take much time to commence and may even then be very gradual. So there should be no delay on any ground in planning the rehabilitation programme on a more or less permanent basis.

Frankly Speaking

Good News

Most encouraging is the news that the first thing done by Mr. Laikali, the new Prime Minister of Hyderabad, on the assumption of his office is to order the unconditional release of all the political prisoners in the State except those who have been convicted for grave offences. Several leaders of the State Congress, including its President, Swami Ramanand Tirth, have been already released. It is particularly gratifying that the release of prisoners is not made conditional on any formal withdrawal of the Satyagraha movement. But it is naturally desirable to suspend the movement, pending attempts to form a popular interim Government. Whether the State Congress will or should accept office must necessarily depend upon various considerations about the whole composition of the Cabinet and its powers. The leaders of the State Congress may well consult leaders like Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and the President of the All-India States People's Conference on the subject.

Recognition Of Democracy

The Hindu Mahasabha is a communal body, thinking always in terms of the community it represents, and it has accordingly contributed little to the growth of true democracy in the country or to the country's success in achieving freedom. But the political forces now powerfully operating in the country have compelled its Working Committee to adopt a resolution suggesting that India should remain a State based, "not on religion or theocracy but on the broadest principles of equality and democracy, wherein no distinction or discrimination will be made between citizen and citizen merely on grounds of caste, creed or religion." The communal feeling, however, betrays itself in the Committee adding that India "is and will be a Hindu Rashtra, Hindu-dominated State". Viewed from the communal angle, India may with equal propriety be called a non-Brahmin State, as it is "dominated" by non-Brahmins.

Liquidate Hindu Mahasabha

However, non-communal forces have begun to operate somewhat in the Mahasabha. It now wants "to examine the question of reorientating the policy of the Mahasabha so as to make it more effective as an organ of progressive opinion in the field of social, economic and political uplift of the Indian masses". There is no room for a political organization of any community much less of the majority community of Hindus. If the Muslim League and the Akali Party must be liquidated so must the Hindu Mahasabha. With the advent of freedom in the country there is no justification for parties with political objectives continuing to exist. If the Hindu Mahasabha is to continue as an organization, it can only do so to work for non-political ends.

Congress Ministries

This is a very interesting publication ("Congress Ministries At Work" (1946-47) edited by K. Mitra, Economic and Political Research Deptt., A.I.C.C., Allahabad, Price Rs. 2, pp. 110) and if the Congress and all other parties in the country take to this habit of publicly estimating how much of their promised programmes have been put into effect the results ought to serve a good purpose of civic education. We more than ever need such intelligent and factual education of the electorate which will very soon be the whole nation. The record of the Congress ministries during the first year of office is as this publication records it, encouraging. The Ministries have been spending increasing amounts on national building departments and they have put on the statute book several measures of social and economic legislation which have been long overdue. On the more vital and constructive sides the record of achievement is still not very impressive. This is partly due to the short period that has been covered by ministerial action, and also perhaps by other preoccupations domestic as well as national. These extenuating factors would, however, recede with the lapse of every additional month, and unless in the near future positive reform in agriculture, industry and administration takes practical effect the gap between election promises and governmental performance is likely to widen. A stock-taking like this repeated from year to year ought to spur ministers to push forward with their self-appointed tasks so that their supporters in the country can back them more confidently when the elections come round.

Our Readers' Views

"New Kashmir" Film

Sir,—Under the above heading information was given to the public that a film which depicts the devastation caused by the raiders and resistance of the people in Kashmir will soon be released in Bombay. Sir, it is a rather frightening information as it might create just an opposite impression in the mind of the fanatics and the peaceful atmosphere of Bombay might be disturbed. Mr. Shri Kant Raina further informs that this film would not only be released in India but would also be sent abroad. Then why not send it abroad for the present and wait for a favourable time for India? Has Kashmir only suffered in such a way? Are there not other parts of India similarly affected by human madness. Will it not be advisible for the Bombay Government to reconsider this information and wait for some time still?—Yours, etc.

M. F. NUSERVANJI.

Nov. 28th.
Byculla-Bombay. 27

Paper Control

Sir,—The Government is considering seriously removal of control on foodstuffs and cloth, but I fail to understand why control of paper is still continued, which serves no purpose.

The paper position is very good, so much so that there are huge stocks of imported paper lying, which will last for at least 3 years, even if no new imports are made. This is evident from the fact that dealers are offering different varieties of paper below controlled prices.

The Paper Economy Order serves no purpose to-day, owing to huge stocks being available.

It is unnecessary waste of time in maintaining accounts of paper and also great drain of expense to the Government to maintain office and the staff for the Paper Control. I hope Government will decontrol it immediately."—Yours, etc.

H. M. CHANDY.

Indian Budget

Sir,—Free India's budget of an interim character is before us. Though there is nothing striking about the proposals, sufficient indications are there to create deep misgivings in the minds of the masses. It looks as it were, the Finance Minister has endeavoured to allay the fears of the vested interests entertained by them at the socialistic inclinations betrayed by his predecessor. The Prime Minister, the socialist idol of the nation, has remained significantly aloof from the Socialist versus Mixed Economy controversy, the Finance Minister has joined issue with the socialistic line of thought. What was sought to be abandoned under Liaqat Ali Khan is now to be foisted on the people under Shanmukam Chetty.

He calls for "disciplined efforts in the years immediately ahead". The meaning of dicipline is hopelessly misplaced. In the absence of a united and strong opposition, the Finance Minister apparently had an easy time re-establishing the hold of the vested interests on the Government and forging chains of economic bondage on the masses. It is indeed tragic that the turbaned businessmen swamped the gallery and went satisfied and trimmed their mustache with an upward turn, representatives of the people "dozed" off with their heads rested on the desks." The Government has allowed itself to be cowed down by an artificial outcry against controls. On the other hand, economic peril is sought to be aggravated by the utterance of pious hopes of increased production and sermons to the industrial labour to behave themselves properly. When will the Government realise that the clamour for higher wages is only a means to secure recognition of their rights to live like human beings? The country hoped for relief from Blackmarket and sanity among the vested interests in sharing the burden of country's administration. But that is not going to be and the drift is to continue till the masses come to their own. May that day come soon.—Yours, etc.

V. C. SUVARNA.

Ceylon

Sir,—One can hardly congratulate the Prime Minister of Ceylon that he should confront the first free Parliament of the Island with what amounts to a Zinovieff Stunt. Mr. D. S. Senanayake told the House, says Reuter, that "though he wanted to retire from public life, he would not do so" now. The reason he advanced for this decision is that "documents disclosing secret negotiations between Ceylon political groups and a foreign Power had been discovered and dealt with." He would not, however, disclose the nature of the documents, of course, "in public interest." The veiled attack was against the Communist Party and the unnamed "foreign Power" is Russia. This fact became evident when the spokesman of that Party, Mr. Peter Kenneman, sprang to his feet to declare that his party was not under the dictation of Moscow and challenged the Prime Minister to substantiate his charges before making such allegations. The tactics that Mr. Senanayake takes recourse to are nothing new and will not surprise the people of Ceylon. He realises that his success in the recent general elections is not the result so much of an expression of popular confidence, as of the rally of the forces of reaction. He is now face to face with a critical internal situation. Nothing short of radical overhaul of the leisure class politics and economics of the Island will be able to meet that situation. Political memories are not short. On a previous occasion, in a similar situation, he found with the help of Mr. Goone Singhe, the Indian element in the population a convenient issue to fan up a baiting campaign. Mr. Goone Singhe and his party suffered a signal defeat in the elections. That was Ceylon labour's reply to him. The Opposition in the House is stronger this time. The Indian issue can no more be played up as the pawn in the power politics of Ceylon, as the Government of the Island has now to deal with a free India and not with a "Subordinate branch of the British Administration". Moreover the whole of South-East Asia is fast running Left and Ceylon cannot remain an Island of Reaction in it. Mr. Senanayake's disclosure has no reality at all. The Communist Party of Ceylon is no political force of any significance in Ceylon. The recent elections have proved that. The talk of correspondence with a "foreign Power" is in line with the old British Tory bunk of the notorious Zinovieff Letter played up to oust Labour from power when it first came into office. If Ceylon is to be governed by political baiting that freedom that has dawned on that beautiful land will be a nightmare to her people.—Yours, etc.

A FRIEND OF CEYLON.

Caste In Govt. Papers

Sir,—Every reasonable man admits that caste is an antithesis of democracy and almost all the leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, deplore it. Despite this, the Union Government of India, consciously or unconsciously, are perpetuating it by their acts. For instance, I am one of the refugees from the Punjab and want to fill the prescribed application form for the registration of my claim respecting property lost or left in the Pakistan. There is a column No. 4 in the form in which the applicant is required to give his caste. Now I, as Secretary and President of the Jat Pat Torak Mandal (Anti-caste Association) Lahore, have been preaching against caste for the last 35 years and have broken it by contracting intercaste marriage, yet this application form compels me to attach one or other caste appendix with my name. Moreover, these caste applications are often misleading. Suppose, one is called potter on account of his caste, but actually is a practising doctor. In such a case how can you identify him by inquiring him by his caste appellation? The sooner the column of caste is expunged from the Government papers the better it will be for the country. There would have been no Pakistan had the Congress realized the part which the caste plays in the disintegration of a people. To say nothing of Hindus and Muslims, even all the Hindus cannot form one compact nation as long as caste is there.—Yours, etc.

SANT RAM,
President, Jat Pat Torak Mandal,
Camp Purani Basti,
Hoshiarpur.

Inside Frontier Province

(By James W. Michaels)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1. (U.P.A.): The political situation in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province is today completely deadlocked.

Thee dramatic arrest of former Provincial Minister Mehr Chand Khanna as he was returning from his regular week-end meeting with Dr. Khan Sahib took place on November 9 when I was in Peshawar.

The arrest came at a time when Peshawar was buzzing with rumours of a possible conciliation between the Muslim League Ministry and the followers of Dr. Khan Sahib and Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

I first met Mehr Chand Khanna on October 31 when I called on him at his Sadar Road bungalow in Peshawar. A guard, armed with a double-barrelled shotgun, admitted me through a gate barred with a heavy chain into what looked like a deserted house.

I talked with him for more than an hour, during which we paced up and down on his lawn. He apologized for not offering me a seat. "I have been a very active man all my life. I'm not used to being cooped up like this," he told me.

"It is my duty to my constituents to stay here until the last plane or train leaves," he said

Khanna promised to escort me to Khan Sahib, but when I called on him again he had been arrested.

Ministerial circles claim the Red Shirts (Khudai Khitmatgars) are politically dead and no longer in a position to challenge the League. Red Shirts answer that in a fair general election they would win overwhelmingly.

Informed British and non-partisan observers, however, put the truth somewhere in the middle. They all agree that the Khan brothers, although their main platform is gone, still retain a strong personal political following. The consensus of opinion is that the Red Shirts could poll half the votes if an election was held to-day.

Despite these reports of an impending coalition, however, the Government continues to arrest Khudai Khidmatgars. The arrests are made under the old Frontier Crimes Regulation which permits the arrest of anyone "injurious" to the Government.

Behind the political dispute looms the fact that the Muslim League Ministry of Premier Abdul Qayum Khan is unable to muster a majority in the Provincial Assembly, even with the absence of the Hindu and Sikh legislators Hence, the Ministry must either win over all or part of the Red Shirt Party or press its members into giving up their opposition.

The Khudai Khidmatgar organization, meanwhile, having dropped its Congress affiliation and the Congress tricolour, is politically in a state of suspended animation although by no means dead.

At their September 3 conference at Sadyarbad, NWFP, they decided to take the advice of Abdul Ghaffar Khan and adopt a wait-and-see policy until the Pakistan referendum issue had been forgotten and they could determine the vulnerable points of the Qayum Ministry.

"Pakistan is created and we are in it, but we want to continue our fight for safeguards for our Province and for the Pathans," a prominent Red Shirt told me. "We would work loyally for Pakistan but we are not given the chance. Our leaders are jailed and our organization is harrassed."

He added significantly: "Badshah Khan has ordered us to do nothing or say nothing which might give the Government provocation to move against us."

I found that these arrests and a fear of being arrested had reinforced the effect of Ghaffar Khan's injunction to Party members to stand on the sidelines and avoid a clash with the Government.

My first efforts to contact Dr. Khan Sahib and his brother proved abortive. The persons I met in Peshawar were apparently worried lest they antagonize the Government for effecting a meeting between the Red Shirt leaders and a foreign journalist.

Meanwhile, the Frontier Ministry limps along without its full quota of ministers. Lack of trained men and a split within the League over the allocation of jobs is holding up the appointment of additional ministers. Congress supporters say no member of the first Muslim League Ministry can be chosen because of their universal unpopularity.

The Red Shirts claim the referendum was no defeat for them and no proof of their political decline. "We accepted Pakistan by not fighting the referendum", a Red Shirt source said.

Ipi Ignores Amnesty Offer

In the Tribal area, the Fakir of Ipi remans silent on the Ministry's amnesty offer.

According to Dr. Khan Sahib, the Fakir is hostile to Pakistan because British officials and a British Governor have been retained in the Province. He added: "The Pathans gather around Ipi when he is ready for a fight, but for constructive work he has no control over them."

PATHANISTAN SLOGAN.

Little is said to-day of the Pathanistan cry. Everyone in Peshawar admits it was only a slogan meant to counter the cry for Pakistan.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan defined Pathanistan as meaning internal autonomy for the Pathans with defence, communications, and foreign affairs retained by Pakistan.

BOMBAY HONOURS MALAVIYA'S MEMORY

For Sixty Years He Toiled For Indian Freedom

BOMBAY Monday.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's services to the nation during his sixty years' distinguished public life were recalled at a public meeting held at the Congress House this evening to observe his first death anniversary.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., paying a tribute to the sacrificing spirit of Malaviyaji observed that he was one of the chief architects of Indian freedom. It was a matter for regret, Mr. Patil added, that he could not live to see his motherland free.

Mr. Patil said that Malaviyaji was a saintly person, deeply religious. But, while being an orthodox Hindu, there was no tinge of communalism in his political activities.

The Benares Hindu University, Mr Patil observed, was a standing monument to Malaviyaji's vision and spirit of service.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie paid a tribute to Malaviyaji's abilities as a speaker.

LOYALTY TO INDIA

Borahs Support Rajkot Praja Mandal

RAJKOT, Dec. 1. (API.) The Borahs of Rajkot, who form an important minority in the State, at a meeting convened by their High Priest here, recorded their loyalty to the State and the Indian Dominion and offered their whole-hearted co-operation to the Rajkot Praja Mandal in working the new Constitution to be introduced shortly.

Some Muslim Bhagdars of the State are also reported to have signed a pledge of loyalty to the India Dominion.

MADRAS, Nov. 30, (API): At a meeting of prominent citizens of the city held at the residence of Mr. S. Ramaswami Naidu, the Sheriff of Madras, today it was decided to celeorate Mr. C Rajagopalachari's birthday week from 10th to 16th December on a wide scale.

B.E.S.T. AWARD

Human Aspect Ignored

(BY A CITIZEN.)

The decision of the Industrial Court on the BEST Workers' demand for fifty per cent share in the goodwill and in the distribution of the assets and reserves of the Company after its winding up, does not come as a surprise. The demand is rejected because it has no basis in law. But the Court recognises that "in equity "the workers are entitled to a fair living wage which should be a first charge on an industry subject to its capacity to pay. It follows as a necessary corollary that workers have an industrial claim of an equitable though not of legal nature to ask for a share in the profits of the industry to which they have contributed by their labour."

A nation's economy is judged by its industry and industrial organisation. Where they are motivated by private profit and accumulation, they often become anti-Social in that production is measured on the yardstick of the gain it will bring. Obviously industry on this basis must thrive on the exploitation of the manpower it employs to the utmost extent. It is not surprising, therefore, that organised and large-scale industries in India are always threatened with stoppages and strikes and show little enterprise at initiative and progress.

SYMPTOMATIC.

The opposition now being organised against joint development of India's shipping industry by the National Government and the trade is symptomatic of this concept. If India should be astride of the rest of the world in industrial development and progress, the sooner the investor realises his duty to the country and not merely in terms of the return his investment will bring is the better. Nineteenth century concept of exploitation for profits has no place in a rapidly changing world. The old order is dead despite the desperate attempts of the Dollar Kings to restore and stabilise it. A more humanistic view is necessary in industry if it is to serve national and social interests Where this is lacking or is not forthcoming in ample measure, industry will have no claim for national protection or popular preference.

A NOVEL DEMAND.

It is this point that arises from the BEST award. To judge industrial disputes from the point of view of the limitations of law or its expressive sanction is to ignore the human element. If there was sufficient protection in law for the worker cases of disputes would be few and far between. That is why Law is often decried as an ass. One cannot congratulate the Bombay Industrial Court on the view it has taken on the BEST employees' demand for a share in the goodwill and distribution of its assets and reserves, though it admits that in equity they may claim a share in the profits. One is not concerned what that share should be or how it may be distributed among the employees.

If a claim is good in equity, the law that denies it is, indeed, inequitous. It was on this point that a decision was called for. No doubt the demand advanced by the BEST employees was as unique as it was novel. It cuts a new path in labour-employer relations and in the concept of industry itself. The argument that labour does not share in the losses of a concern and, therefore, cannot share in its profits is a formalist view of a human problem. It will, in that case, justify the marginal level of substance wages. That will, indeed, be a callous view to take. The BEST workers demanded a share in the good-will and in the distribution of the assets and reserves of the Company. They did not ask for a share in the gross profits as such. Profits which have not been put back under reserves and assets, have already been distributed among the shareholders. But it cannot be said that the workers at any time had any fair share in them.

EXPLOITATION OF PUBLIC NEED

Goodwill is a fiction. It is claimed on the basis of the efficiency of the services rendered and on the popularity the concern has achieved in public estimation. This is impossible without the whole-hearted co-operation of the employees. They are in fact co-sharers in creating that esteem and efficiency. If goodwill is accepted and awarded to the Manager of the Company, by no stretch of imagination can it be held back from the workers. But the Industrial Court appears to have ignored what is the simple logic of the position. The Bombay Corporation went out of its way in agreeing to pay so huge an amount as goodwill. It was a mistake from every point of view. City transport is a public utility service. Private agencies are allowed to run it only as a concession. Profits and goodwill in such a concern are born out of the exploitation of the public need. It will be an act of the worst type of injustice to pay the managers of the Company which ran a public utility concern under a contract from the Corporation or public authority at the expense of the people who contributed to the profits and goodwill of the Company But having agreed to one inequity, it was absurd and wrong to keep the large number of employees who laboured day and night but always at pittance wages—from a share in it. The Corporation's blunder has helped in bolstering up law against the underdog.

After all the workers did not claim the share they demand to be distributed among themselves. They wanted that amount to be pooled as a nucleus of a benefit trust. The amount would be utilised for the welfare of the workers. They asked only for a welfare fund. Their old employers owed it to them and the Corporation as the custodian of the welfare of its poor had a duty to secure it for them. That both have failed in their duties and responsibilities is the glaring tragedy of the capitalist system and "private enterprise". It is to be hoped that the last word has not been said. The issue is bound to find expression in the coming Municipal election.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The result showed that these countries voted in favour of Partition: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Byelo-Russia, Canada, Costa Rica, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Haiti, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, the Ukraine, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, the Soviet Union, the United States and Venezuela.

—U. N. Assembly Report.

* * *

After the voting on Palestine, the Saudi Arabian delegate told the Assembly: "We hoped the United Nations would elevate moral standards. We hoped the nations would uphold justice and observe peace and security."

That only shows how backward, utterly primitive and uncivilised these Arabs are.

* * *

The Iraqian delegate also declared: "We had hoped for justice. Today that faith has been destroyed. We have done our best to express the spirit of the charter."

Poor chap. He, too, is pathetically superstitious.

* * *

An American News Agency correspondent reports from Jerusalem how Messrs. Moshe Sherlock, David Ben Gurion and other Jewish Agency officials were cheered loudly by jubilant crowds, who marched to their homes.

Messrs. Moshe Shertock, David Ben Gurion and other Jewish Agency Officials should now march to the White House and the Kremlin to lay tributes at the gracious feet of the new prophets, Messrs. Harry Truman and Joseph Stalin.

* * *

Dr. Aranha, the Chairman of the United Nations General Assembly, is concerned about Indo-South African relations. We do not know why it is, because it cannot be conscience torturing him with reproaches over exhibition of U.N. morality, which voted the plunder of Palestine but defeated the vindication of Indian rights in South Africa.

Whatever it is, the good Doctor has felt called upon to make an appeal on behalf of his United Nations. It is an appeal to the "Governments of India and South Africa, headed by two great leaders of modern political thought" made so movingly that it might bring tears to the eyes.

But was it, we wonder, necessary for Dr. Aranha to insult not only "modern political thought" but Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also?

* * *

Mr. Kazim Razvi has given his reactions. He finds that the Standstill Agreement comprises the best possible terms which could be reached between the two Governments.

Somehow we were sure he would so find them.

* * *

Mr. Razvi insists that the agreement in no way interferes with the status of Hyderabad.

Of course, it doesn't. If he was sure it did when he stopped the Chhatari delegation, it was because he had worked throughout the night and was too tired.

* * *

During the period of the agreement Hyderabad, Mr. Razvi wants, should muster sufficient strength to resist, etc., etc.

It is quite all right, Mr. Razvi will again eventually find everything to be the best possible.

KASHMIR

Ever since the vivisection of India on the basis of religion to which the fighters of freedom were stampeded into, many things have crystallised. It has, e.g., crystallised that Pakistan which was brandished about as the saviour of Islam and the champion of Muslim rights in India has not only utterly failed to do so, but on the contrary only has made the position of forty five million Muslims in India untenable. Again it is slowly becoming clear that the astro-rattling done in the form of Pakistan carried out by the sponsors of the Two Nation theory was hardly ever done for the sake of the protection of the Muslims, but was a long standing game of power politics and personal aggrandisement of the few. Thus we find that these Barbarians are now packing away leaving many millions of those very people whom they so far called brothers in religion, in the lurch to face the music. But in contrast to this unsavoury tale of opportunism we see our real leaders, the real fighters of political and economic freedom for all irrespective of what he happened to be at the time of his birth, men like Gandhiji, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad and Sheikh Abdulla, the Lion of Kashmir rising to still greater heights of statesmanship to save India from utter collapse and heart rending degradation.

These users of the Two Nation theory have begun to realise what is their country and who are their leaders. Now there is no doubt left that this hatchet of communalism will be buried and that very soon. But this reminds us of another opportunity that has presented itself to the Muslims of India and that is Kashmir. The Muslims of Kashmir have a divine opportunity to redeem the name of all Indians. They must give a great call in the forthcoming plebiscite of India first and India last. A blunder that has been committed in the past can be rectified in Kashmir by joining the progressive State of the Union of India under the great man of the people, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Let history not say that the Muslims of India have missed the right bus again.—Yours, etc.

MAHMUD N RATTANSEY.

21, Addiscombe Grove,
E. Croydon, Surrey, England.

Kunzru On Dangers Of Decontrol

Says Even U.S. Can't Afford It: Munshi's Plea For "Economic Bureaucracy"

NEW DELHI, December 1. (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly (Legislative) today held general discussion on the budget.

Mr. K M. Munshi while generally welcoming the budget, regretted there was no indication in the proposals of the contribution which Government proposed to make in resolving the economic crisis. Nor had the Finance Minister explained the economic implications arising from partition.

STATE CONTROL "NOT ALWAYS A BLESSING"

He supported Government's views on the subject of private enterprise and nationalisation. Without going into the theoretical aspects of the problem, he would point out that State control and State management were not always a blessing. The railways which were State-managed in Germany were highly efficient while the British transport system, which was a private enterprise, was also equally efficient.

Here in India it was State-owned and its efficiency was only debated the other day. He would also like to point out that the Indian shipping industry and iron and steel industry which were private enterprises had a fairly high degree of efficiency.

He urged Government to encourage private enterprise in such of those undertakings where nationalisation was not possible and also to see that private enterprise was properly integrated with national economy.

Mr. Munshi suggested the imposition of death duties rather than the business profits tax. India was progressing towards a socialist democracy. In the transitional period, stability and security in the economic sphere was of urgent importance and for that we would require 'economic bureaucracy".

MIXED ECONOMY "WILL RETARD NATIONALISATION

Syed Karimuddin disagreed with the theory of "mixed economy" propounded by the Finance Minister. Such a policy, he said, might retard socialisation and nationalisation. He asked why the deficit of 26 crores had been left uncovered. The deficit was due to the expenditure incurred on refugees and this might go on for the next three or four years.

SUBSIDISE AGRICULTURE

Mr. R. R. Diwakar referred to the subsidies on imported food. Already a hundred crores had been spent in importing food. He characterised such expenditure as "unproductive." It also came in the way of imports of essential capital goods. Instead, he urged Government to give subsidies to agriculturists so that they could adopt improved methods for raising crops and spend money on irrigation."

Mr. Diwakar emphasised the need for fostering cottage industries. He suggested the establishment of a Finance Corporation to help the handloom industry which today provided India with one-third of the total textiles produced.

LABOUR MUST REALISE ITS OWN RESPONSIBLITIES

Referring to Labour unrest, Mr. Diwakar said that many employers had complained that in spite of increase in wages, production had fallen. The labourer must be made conscious of his responsibilities as a citizen and must be made to feel that production was one of the most important factors in improving his lot. He welcomed the idea of holding a tripartite conference and hoped real representatives of labour would be represented on the conference and not politicians.

Mr. Diwakar pleaded for a reduction in defence expenditure and urged the formation of a National Militia.

ECONOMIC PICTURE INCOMPLETE

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said that the economic picture presented by the Finance Minister was incomplete. The net effect of the Foodgrains Policy Committee's recommendations, even if partially accepted, would be an increase in the prices of primary foodgrains to some extent. That, in its turn, would lead to an increase in wages and greater inflation. What did the Finance Minister propose to do about it? What did he propose to do with regard to the demand for consumer goods? What was going to be Government's policy in regard to corruption, inflation and additional national savings.

It was possible that Government would favour a policy of de-control, which, with all its psychological effects on the people, would increase the inflationary trend rather than decrease it.

THREAT TO BRITAIN SUGGESTED

As regards the Sterling Balances, Mr. Krishnamachari said that in any future negotiations, the Finance Minister should, if necessary, use the threat that if Britain would not make an equitable settlement, British assets in this country would first be adjusted against what one owed India.

Referring to tax collection, he said that under the 'Sheahy tradition' the small and honest man was squeezed while the tax due from the rich man was compounded. There was room for revision of taxation so as to leave something more to the person who was in charge of the industry and at the same time to tighten up the method of collection.

Mr. Krishnamachari uttered a "word of warning" about the increasing tendency to employ retired British Indian Civil Servants by the British High Commissioner in India.

Mr. Laxmi Narain Sahu said that special provision should have been made in the budget for backward Provinces like Orissa.

GIVE ASSAM FAIR SHARE OF EXPORT DUTY ON TEA

Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury pleaded that Assam should be given a fair share of the export duty on tea and the excise duty on petrol and kerosene. He drew the Finance Members' atention to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao's view that Assam and Orissa should get a greater share of the Income-tax —at present they received only two per cent—and that Assam should be allocated 75 per cent of the export duty on tea and 75 per cent at least of the excise duty on petrol and kerosene. He criticised the excise duty on betel nut grown in Assam and asked for a grant for the Gauhati University.

HOPE FOR BALANCED BUDGET NEXT TIME

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad said that a balanced budget was a necessity. He hoped that the next budget would be a balanced one. He supported the demand for a more adequate grant for agriculture.

On the question of nationalisation Mr. Nazimuddin Ahmad said that nationalisation should be applied very cautiously and gradually after gaining experience from actual experiment. Too quick a departure from private management to nationalisation might lead to disaster.

He supported the decision to lift control on sugar and urged that cloth control also should be removed as soon as possible.

RAISE COMMON MAN'S STANDARD OF LIVING

Mr. C. Subramanyam said that ultimately Government were not going to be judged by whether they had presented a balanced budget or a deficit budget: the sole criterion would be how far the standard of living of the common man had been raised. The first problem of the National Government was to step up the production of food, cloth and building material.

There was bound to be labour unrest in the present state of affairs. The only way in which this problem could be tackled was by introducing a system of profit-sharing between capital and labour. As regards agricultural production, Government were only tinkering with the problem through measures like the grow-more-food campaign. The real problem was the uneconomic holding of peasants and their want of capital to make further improvements in technique.

PROVIDE FOR HARIJANS

Mr. Khandekar said that the Harijans in the country were still in a very backward condition. No attempts were being made to provide them with drinking water, housing, etc.

When it was pointed out to him at this stage by the President that all these were matters for which the Provincial Governments normally budgetted and that the Centre only gave them subventions or grants to subsidise these schemes, Mr. Khandekar complained that the Finance Member's budget had not made provision for making such subventions to the Provinces in this regard. The Harijans had been blamed for calling themselves Harijans, but what could they do? They were Hindus and worshipped the same Gods, yet some of the first necessities of life were still being denied to them.

MAINTAIN DEFENCE FORCES FOR AT LEAST A YEAR

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru speaking as one who had always in the past pleaded for reduction in defence expenditure, urged that the present strength of the defence forces should be maintained at least for a period of one year in the period of storm and stress through which the country was passing. In the building up of the Navy and Air Forces, he urged that the present deficiencies, especially in the latter—which was lack of bombers —should be made up.

DANGERS OF DECONTROL

It appeared as if Government was now adopting a policy of rapidly removing controls. Unless production went up, it was inconceivable that the stoppage of imports of food grains would not cause widespread starvation in the country. The immediate effect would be rise in prices.

It was also virtually inconceivable that food alone could be controlled while decontrolling other things. "If you allow articles which the agriculturist needs to be sold at any price, it is obvious that irresistible pressure would be brought to bear on Government for the removal of food controls."

Labour, including Government employees would also irresistibly demand substantially heavy increases in salaries.

EYE-OPENER FOR GOVT.

Pandit Kunzru quoted the example of sugar which shot up from Rs. 19-12 per maund to Rs. 50 per maund, the moment it was decontrolled the other day at Cawnpore. This should open the eyes of Government to the danger of the policy they seemed determined on pursuing.

Even in a country like America, President Truman had today asked the Congress to reimpose price control. If even American could not afford decontrol, how was a country like India which was weaker in the matter of production, to fight the inflationary effects which would follow in the wake of decontrol.

DON'T DEPEND ON FOREIGN IMPORTS: HELP FARMERS INSTEAD

Mr. Alagesan said that the decontrol of pulses and grams in Madras had brought the prices down rather send it up.

The country had in recent years spent crores of rupees on procuring food from abroad. All this was necessary because of shortage. Government should be urged to go all out to help the agriculturist and agricultural labour rather than depend on foreign imports for food.

Mrs. Durgabai (Madras) at this stage took the Chair amidst applause. Mrs. Durgabai was recently appointed to the Panel of Chairman along with Mr. Anatasayanam Ayyangar.

CAN A WOMAN TAKE THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR?

Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhry asked the Chair whether there was any precedent for a woman occupying the Speaker's Chair. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena pointed out that Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan had in the past taken the Chair on occasions.

NEED FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Mr. B. P. Jhunjhunwala said that the immediate task before the country was to increase production. Government should now declare its policy in regard to nationalisation and private enterprise so that private capital would be forthcoming to expand industries.

Mr. Upendranath Barman urged that in view of the difficult situation with which the West Bengal Government was faced, the Dominion Government should help that Provincial Government generously.

Dr. V. Subramanyam emphasised the need to build up a strong Air Force and Navy and urged that Government should allot adequate grants towards Military Expenditure.

SHIFT CAPITAL TO C.P.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingar Chettiar suggested that Government should seriously consider the location of the Capital. Delhi was, from a climatic, strategic and from the point of view distance with the Provinces unsatisfactorily situated, he said. He would ask the Government to examine a proposal to have the Capital in the Central Provinces.

Mr. Chettiar entered a strong plea for the abolition of controls which, he said, was "the curse of the whole situation."

After the Finance Minister's reply the House adjourned till tomorrow.

SUDHAKAR DAS, 22-year old journalist of Khulna (Bengal) who is touring India on cycle. He started from Khulna on 25th December, 1945, and has already toured Bengal, Orissa, Behar, Chhota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India, including the States of Gwalior, Indore Dewas and Dhar and northern districts of the Bombay Presidency He arrived in Bombay on the 28th ultimo. So far he has travelled over 5,000 miles visiting about 1,000 villages and over 100 small and big towns. He has taken over 3,000 snapshots of historical and other places and sights and collecting information about the life, habits and customs of the people of the places he has visited. He intends to write a book "Immortal India", containing the information he had gathered in his All-India tour. He proposes to stay in Bombay for a couple of weeks.

BRITAIN TO GUARD PALESTINE'S FRONTIERS

LONDON, Dec. 1—(UPA.) Great Britain would continue to guard Palestine's frontiers against illegal Jewish immigration and Arab invaders alike until the British mandate is surrendered, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Political quarters believed the date for surrender of the amndate over Palestine might be announced by Sir Alexander Cadogan on Wednesday or Thursday at the United Nations. Whitehall had believed the mandate would be laid down in January or February, but political quarters said it is more likely to be terminated one to three months later.

Official sources said military rule or even strict martial law, if necessary, would be imposed by British in the district under her control so long as British troops remain in the Palestine area which will be turned over to the United Nations just as rapidly as the troops are withdrawn. Britain is determined to complete evacuation of her 70,000 to 80,000 troops and 1,000 civilian employees by August 1, if possible.

The Foreign Office spokesman said Britain would continue to limit Jewish immigration into Palestine to 1,500 a month while she holds the mandate.

Control Machinery Has Failed, Says Shanmuk ham Chetty

(Continued from Page 1)

it would redound to the credit of the two Governments.

LOAN PROGRAMME

As regards Government's loan programme, he had stated in his budget that it was not the intention of the Government to go to the market for any fresh Loan before the close of the current financial year. That was a positive statement in one respect but he agreed that he had not given any clear indication of what the future loan policy was going to be. That was because he was not yet in a position to do so.

What confronted him when he took office on August 15 was the hard fact that the entire money market in India was seriously disturbed. There was a lack of confidence, with the result that there was no great demand for Government securities. He had, therefore to hold his hand before he went to the market for any large loan. Naturally the investing public wanted to know what the policy of Government of India was going to be in the matter of the future industrialisation of the country, in the matter of economic development of the country and, more especially in the matter of the borrowing police.

GOVT. HANDICAPPED.

There had been a great many plans and reports regarding industrial development. If the Government had not been preoccupied with the unfortunate events of the last few months, he had no doubt that they would have straightaway applied it to their mind to give some definite and positive conclusions regarding those plans that had been made.

Now that some sort of order and peace had been restored, he was hoping that in the very near future the Government would be in a position not merely to make up their minds regarding the future tend of their policy in industrialisation but also take concrete decision on the execution of some of the schemes which had been included in those plans.

FINANCE MINISTER NEEDS LUCK

The market was also uncertain of the Government's borrowing policy. One of his predecessors, Sir Archibald Rowlands, initiated the cheap money policy. He very successfully converted the three and half per cent loan into a three per cent loan and he aimed at securing a two and half per cent credit for the Government of India. Sir Archibald was lucky. The destiny of a Finance Minister was very often governed by the luck that attended him rather than his own cleverness (laughter).

Even the British Government which adopted this policy found that it could not be carried very far. The position that faced the Government of India was somewhat difficult.

END OF CHEAP MONEY POLICY.

Evidently, as the Reserve Bank Governor had observed, the cheap money policy had been carried a bit too far in India. But the Finance Minister's difficulty was that once a cheap money policy had been adopted, it was extremely difficult to retreat from that policy. In fact a sudden retreat from cheap money would be disastrous. Therefore, he decided that without following that policy any further or extending it any further, he would attempt to consolidate the position gained so far. And from all the evidence that he saw in the money market, he thought that the market had taken this decision well.

He felt confident that next time he went to the market, it would be for a fairly big loan. "We would appeal to our countrymen to come to the help of the Government by lending funds so that our vast programmes of development might be put through."

"INDEPENDENCE LOAN."

"In fact, I am thinking whether that first loan should not be an Independence Loan, the success of which will assure the success of our economic policy and our stability. Knowing our people as I do, I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that when the Government makes an appeal to the money market, the market will respond.

HARD NUT TO CRACK.

"I know that the money market is a hard nut to crack. They are not easily moved by mere appeals. In fact the appeal must be to their pocket and not to their heart, (laughter), the clear enunciation of our policy that it is our intention to consolidate the gains so far made would, I think, be a sufficient inducement for the market to come forward to the help of the Government.

"I want honourable members to realise how much the stability of a modern Government depends on its capacity to raise loans in the money market.

We are apt to think that the stability of a budget depends only on the revenue and expenditure side of it. There is one other budget which very often is ignored by members in this House and by the public. That is the ways and means budget.

NEED FOR HELP FROM INVESTING PUBLIC.

"If you analyse the budgets of any modern State, you will find that the outgoings of the Government on the Capital side is very often more than the disbursements on the Revenue side.

In our own modest budget for these seven and half months, while our Revenue expenditure is about Rs. 197 crores, our ways and means budget discloses a disbursement of over Rs. 145 crores. If we launch a more vigorous drive in the direction of industrial and agricultural expansion, the outgoings in the Capital budget will be infinitely larger and there it is that we must get the entire co-operation and help of the investing public.

"My main object in presenting the financial picture of the country as I see it, is to instil that confidence which has been lost. From the reactions on the Stock Exchange and on the money market in general, I feel confident that the objective of mine has very amply succeeded.

SCOPE FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

On the question of nationalisation versus private enterprise, Mr. Chetty said, "probably my observations on the scope and need for private enterprise in our country has not been sufficiently appreciated. What I intended to say is that the scope for production in our country for the next many years to come is so vast that there must necessarily be scope for private enterprise even if we decided on a downright policy of nationalisation. The other day I said I am not a Capitalist and the House was fairly amused (laughter). Probably, they will be more amused if I say to-day that I consider myself a Socialist. My own interpretation of Socialism is that that economy which ensures a fair and equitable distribution of national wealth is really the Socialist economy. State enterprise or private enterprise are only means towards achieving that end.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

"What does it matter if our entire industrial structure has been nationalised and yet the standard of life of our people is low? You would not call it a Socialist economy in the real sense of the term. What has been ignored in the Capitalistic economy of the world in the past is that sufficient emphasis has not been placed on distribution as the emphasis has been laid on production.

"What we in our country must aim at is to increase, and increase a hundredfold, the national wealth of our country and distribute that wealth equitably amongst all sections of the people. I am clearly against the concentration of wealth in a few individuals.

In fact, the whole structure of taxation in modern society is intended to prevent that concentrated accumulation of wealth in a few individuals. If we utilised that mechanism wisely and with prudence, we would in effect achieve a really Socialistic economy, but in exercising that right of taxation, we have to be cautious. If private enterprise has got a place in the national economy of the country, then you must create the incentive for investment in private enterprise."

INCENTIVE TO INVESTMENT MUST NOT BE KILLED

"If your scheme of taxation hinders investment in industry and damps the enthusiasm of private enterprise, to that extent it has defeated its own purpose. In fact, the wisdom of a Finance Minister these days in any country in the world is just to reach that point in taxation which will prevent the concentration of wealth in a few hands but which will, at the same time, not destroy the incentive to investment.

"We should judge the burden of taxation from the criterion of how far it will encourage investment in industry. It is because I felt that there was some justification in the criticism that the taxation imposed on the last budget has seriously interfered with the incentive to private enterprise that I gave the undertaking that I shall re-examine the whole structure of taxation to see that that incentive is not destroyed.

"After all, whatever might be the ideological differences amongst some of us, if we sit down and evolve a practical scheme for the economic development of our country, we will find that notwithstanding ideological differences, there is a great deal of common ground amongst all of us. Let us for the next few years at least exploit every point of agreement and not unnecessarily emphasise points of difference.

"It is agreed on all hands that the future of India depends upon her industrial and agricultural production, and with that common objective, about which there is no difference of opinion. There is no doubt that we might be able to evolve a practical scheme of economic development.

"More and more production is wanted not merely for creating the future wealth of this country but for fighting inflation. We know how to tackle inflation but our efforts do not succeed. I am clear in my mind that the inflation today is not so much due to monetary causes but really to the very rapid fall in production. How exactly we must bring about that increase in the volume of production is a matter that lies entirely in our own hands.

TRANSPORT PROBLEM: GREATEST BOTTLENECK

"There are various bottlenecks. A sub-committee of the Cabinet has been appointed, called the Economic Sub-Committee, to study this problem in great detail. As a result of the preliminary study we have made so far, I find that one of the greatest bottlenecks in our country which hampers production is the problem of transport.

The position regarding coal was that production has increased but there is a danger of its coming to a standstill because coal at pitamouth has accumulated and it cannot be quickly transported to the destinations because of the inadequacy of transport.

And when you go into the details, our greatest want today is the want of locomotives. As the Transport Member said the other day, one of the greatest acts amounting to the criminal, by the previous Government was their ignoring the need for building the locomotive industry."

To get over this difficulty Government were now examining the possibility of buying or chartering a few ships and transporting coal by sea to various places in order to reduce the haulage of coal by rail.

TWO MORE STEEL PLANTS FOR INDIA

Government had plans, which were going to be put into execution very soon, for adding to our productive capacity. For example, the Steel Panel had recommended the erection of two modern Steel plants, one in Bihar and the other in the Central Provinces, each with a capacity of half-a-million tons but so constructed that it might easily admit of doubling the productive capacity.

He had asked the Industries Minister to go ahead with that plan and he was hoping that before the next budget in February, he would be in a position to announce that concrete steps had been taken to start these two mills.

While we could do everything that lay in our power to restore the diminished production and to add to our productive capacity, there was one other factor, labour—which also counted for a great deal in the solution of the difficulty. By mere ordinances or orders we could not persuade labour to produce more. We must get their wholehearted and willing co-operation and create an entirely new outlook in the relations between labour and employer.

SEARCH FOR PROFIT-SHARING FORMULA

The time had now come when Government, with the co-operation of employers, must make labour feel that it was an integral partner in the whole industrial structure of the country.

The question of profit-sharing was one of the problems now engaging the attention of the Economic Sub-Committee of the Cabinet.

Speaking personally for himself, even four or five years back, he advised his friends engaged in industry to offer to labour a straightforward scheme of partnership and profit-sharing. He hoped that the Cabinet would, before long, be in a position to evolve a satisfactory formula which would ensure the willing co-peration of labour.

MECHANISM OF CONTROL HAS FAILED

As regards the question of decontrol, Mr. Chetty said there was no denying the fact that theoretically, when there was a gap between supply and demand, there should be control if everyone was to get an equitable share at a reasonable price. We must go one step further. If control was to be effective it must be an integrated control. There was no use tinkering with control, controlling only one or two essential articles and leaving the rest unchecked, because an upward trend of prices in these other commodities would have serious repercussions on the commodities that were under control.

Control to be successful should, therefore, be an integrated control, but his sad experience was that in our country, our mechanism had completely failed (hear, hear as well as "question"). For instance, what percentage of consumers were getting sugar at the controlled rates? Similarly, except for the growers of food, it was his belief that not more than ten per cent. of our people got foodgrains at controlled prices. The rest really bought in the black market.

RISK OF DECONTROL HAS TO BE TAKEN

The inflation in the country was not really reflected in the index figures, which were published on the basis of control prices. If an index figure were prepared today at the black-market prices at which people had to buy essential foodstuffs, it would be absolutely alarming.

"What is the use of keeping up this show of control when you really cannot manage it?" (Hear, hear, as well as "question").

The Finance Minister said that the question of decontrol had been engaging the anxious attention of the Cabinet for the last few weeks. The consequences of decontrol frightened them, yet they had to take a decision.

A stage had been reached when the risk had to be taken. It was Government's intention not to disband the machinery of control so that if things went radically wrong, they could again come back to controls. Subject to this precaution, it was Government's intention to gradually decontrol certain things and take the risk.

Pandit Kunzru: What happens to the idea of planned development then?

Mr. Chetty: I know that decontrol and very highly inflationary tendencies are contrary to planned development and they might ultimately even defeat all your planning. I am fully conscious of all these theories and I can write quite a thesis on the need for controls in India (laughter). But the point is, can we, with the mechanism we have, really put these controls effectively into operation?

WANTED PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

If control had failed, said the Finance Minister, the House and the public at large must share the blame with the Government and if the measures of decontrol Government proposed to adopt gradually were to succeed, it would again require the co-operation of the public at large.

"After all you cannot legislate to a people unwilling to work that legislation in its true spirit. Let us, therefore, hope that the social consciousness of our people would be roused by the human misery that surrounds us and that with this gradual process of decontrol, things might be better. All I can say is, let us all hope for the best.

BR. OFFICIALS FOR DELHI FOR STERLING TALKS.

The Finance Minister reiterated his firm opinion that the Sterling Balances should be judiciously utilised for the economic and industrial development of the country and not frittered away for the payment of current consumption of luxury articles (cheers). The current arrangement with Britain was only temporary until Dec. 31, 1947.

He was glad to announce that the British Government had responded to our invitation to send some of their officials to Delhi to discuss this matter.

They were expected in the middle of this month.

His idea was to make another interim settlement till July 1948. Thereafter, we must have a permanent settlement which must be negotiated at Ministerial level. He was hoping to include in the delegation for this permanent settlement non-official members of the House (cheers).

STRONG ARMY WILL BE MAINTAINED.

It was refreshing for him to hear Pandit Kunzru, who in the past had always urged reduction in Defence expenditure say that we were not spending on Defence. It showed there was a sense of realism among responsible members, although as a Finance Minister he was naturally getting anxious about the rate of Defence expenditure. "I would assure the House that whatever might be our financial position, we can find enough finances to maintain a strong and adequate Army in our country", (cheers).

The Finance Member said he had recently had discussions with the Governor and Premier of Assam on Assam's needs. They had gone back satisfied. He hoped this would satisfy Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhry also.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION SOUND.

The right note in viewing a budget had been struck by Mr. C. Subramanyam who had pointed out that the real criterion should be the country's national income. It was because of this that the Finance Minister had given it as his opinion that the financial position in the country was perfectly sound and safe. "It is quite possible I may prove to be a false prophet. But, it came to it, I would prefer to be an optimistic false prophet rather than be a Jeremiah. I am one of those who believe that if you face a difficult situation, with confidence in yourself and a stout heart, you can certainly overcome those difficulties", (cheers).

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

7 SIND PLAYERS KEEP OUT OF RANJI MATCH

KARACHI, November 30. (A.P.I.): The following players it is learned, have intimated to the Secretary, Sind Cricket Association, Karachi, that they will not be able to take part in the forthcoming Ranji Trophy cricket match to be played between Sind and Bombay from December 12 onwards: Anwar Hussain, E. Z. Gazali, M. S. Baloch, Adris Beg, Badruddin, Ijaz Hussain and Rauf.

PAKISTAN C. C. B.

At a special meeting of the organizing Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan, Khan Iftikar Hussain of Mamdot, Premier of the West Punjab and Mr. Yusuf A Haroon were elected as President and Vice-President respectively. It was decided to request the Quaid-i-Azam to accept the Chief Patronships of the Board of Control and the Governors and Premiers of the Provinces of Pakistan are being approached to accept patronships.

LAHORE, November 29. (API): The West Punjab Government, on the recommendations of the new Director of Public Relations, as a gesture of goodwill, have decided to refund the securities of all the Daily Newspapers at present functioning in Lahore. This was announced at a Press Conference today by Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, Revenue Minister, who has now been entrusted with the Ministerial responsibility for the Public Relations Department.

R

FOR IMPORTING RICE, nine persons were convicted and sentenced—HAWABAI KARIM to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/- or one week's simple imprisonment; FATMABAI ISA to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300/- or one month's simple imprisonment; SITABAI MALHARI to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75/- or one month's simple imprisonment; SITA SAMBHA and PUNDALIK RANGU to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/- or three weeks' simple imprisonment each; LAXMIBAI MARTAND, GITA SHANKER and GOKALA LAXMAN to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40/- or two weeks' simple imprisonment each and GANGU RAMA to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30/- or one week's simple imprisonment.

MORARJI VIJPAL was convicted and fined Rs. 200/- or to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment in default, for selling sugar without the production of a ration document.

For using fresh milk in the preparation of tea, COOVERJI B. SHAH was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60/- or three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Disposals Bungle Exposed

89 Aircraft On Sale As Scrap Found Flyable: Officers Concerned To Be Hauled Up

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1 (A.P.I.): Eighty-nine aircraft labelled as scrap and ready to be sold by the Directorate of Disposals had on re-examination been found flyable, said the Minister for Industries, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, replying to a number of questions on the goods disposed by the Disposals Directorate.

These aircraft were to have been sold at between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 each.

ACTION AGAINST OFFICIALS

Asked whether the Government would take action against officers responsible for declaring the aircraft as scrap, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee said most of them had left the Dominion after August 15. In regard to those who still remained Government was considering what action should be taken asked whether he would see that no European officers were engaged in the Directorate, the Industries and Supplies Minister said:" We shall certainly take care to see that no dishonest officer is put in charge of this work".

Upto the end of October the total sales by the Directorate of Disposals amounted to Rs. 100.24 crores against a book value of Rs. 297.86 crores. In addition salvage worth Rs. 24.87 crores had been disposed off. The book value of stores, excluding salvage, awaiting disposal on November 1 was Rs. 165.08 crores.

COAL FOR PAKISTAN.

The Industries and Supply Minister told Seth Govinddas that about 3,16,695 tons of coal were supplied to Pakistan during the period from September 1 to November 17, 1947.

PAKISTAN AIR LINE.

The Communications Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, told Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari that the Government of India had agreed to the operation by a Pakistan airline of air services on the following routes: (1) Karachi-Delhi, (2) Dacca-Delhi, (3) Karachi-Bombay, (4) Chittagong-Calcutta, (5) Dacca-Calcutta.

In return the Pakistan Government had agreed to the operation of air services on the following routes by Indian airlines (1) Jodhpur-Karachi, (2) Bombay-Karachi, (3) Ahmedabad-Karachi, (4) Bhuj-Karachi, (5) Delhi-Lahore, (6) Calcutta-Dacca and (7) Calcutta-Chittagong.

The arrangement was provisional, till the conclusion of a bilateral air transport agreement between the two Governments, or December 31, 1947, whichever was earlier. The terms of a long term bilateral air transport agreement between the two countries were under exxmination.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

The Food Minister, Dr. Rajendra Prasad disclosed that Government had recently set up a committee of experts to consider the whole question of slaughter if cattle in India and recommend practical measures for the conservation and development of the cattle wealth of the country.

The slaughter of cattle for military consumption was only 1,255 during the first six months of 1947 as against 2,87,445 in 1944.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad told Prof. N. G. Ranga that suitable steps to increase the production of long staple and medium staple cotton in India would be taken on receipt of recommendations in this regard from the Indian Central Cotton Committee. It was proposed to increase the area under long-staple cotton to reduce India's dependence on imports of long staple cotton as far as practicable.

Adjournment Ruled Out

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): In the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) to-day the Speaker Mr. G. V. Mavalankar ruled out an adjournment motion which Pt. Balkrishna Sharma sought to move to discuss the decontrol of sugar.

Mr. Sharma said that the announcement about decontrol of sugar had resulted in an upward trend of forward sugar prices from Rs. 19/12/0 to Rs. 50 per maund. He also wanted a discussion on the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee in regard to the adoption of a policy of progressive decontrol of foodgrains. Mr. Sharma emphasised that as Government's decisions were to be announced in the near future, it would be better for the House to discuss the problem at this stage.

The Speaker Mr. Mavalankar pointed out that it was clear to everybody that in the process of decontrol prices were excepted to shoot up and some time would be required before it adjusted itself. He did not think the matter was of such urgency as to require any discussion at this stage.

Shanmukham Makes Amends

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1. (A.P.I.): Before the general discussion on the budget began in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), the Finance Minister Mr. R. K. Shanmuknam Chetty, gave a "personal explanation" arising out of his budget speech.

"I have been told," said the Finance Minister, "that considerable resentment has been caused in certain quarters in this house on account of my omission to mention amongst the causes that contributed towards Indian freedom, the great sacrifice that was made by thousands of our countrymen and countrywomen. Now that this matter has been brought to my attention. I freely admit that it was a serious omission on my part, but I want honourable members to believe me when I say that the omission was neither deliberate nor intentional. Even though I have not myself made any of those sacrifices, I have the greatest admiration and respect for all those thousands of our fellow-citizens who had the courage to make that sacrifice in the cause of India's freedom (Cheers). I have no doubt that when the causes that contributed towards the attainment of Indian freedom come to be written, everyone will recognise that the major causes were the great struggle for freedom under the unique and inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi (Cheers) and the sacrifices made by our people. I hope that the House will accept my statement in the spirit in which I have given it."

INDIA GOVT. TO TAKE OVER

NEW DELHI, December 1. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided to determine the agreement with the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Extensions Co., Limited, and to take over the concern of the railway. A year's notice to this effect has already been served on the said Company on October 20, 1947.

In an earlier Press note issued November 22 it was erroneously mentioned that Darjeeling-Himalaya Railway was to be acquired instead of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension Railway.

Ban On Several Pamphlets Lifted

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the orders of forfeiture in respect of the following publications:

A book in German entitled "Indiens Elend" and translated into English with the title "The True Verdict of India", by Ferdinand Wyss, Berne, published in Berlin in 1918 by the Indian National Committee.

Two leaflets, one in English, bearing on the top a black circular seal with the letters "Administrative Department, Provisional Government of India" purporting to be signed by A. H. Aziz, Assistant Administrative Minister, in English, and Mobeidallah, Administrative Minister, in Urdu, commencing with the words "Brave Indians, courageous countrymen", and ending with the words "Your homes are safe", and the other in Urdu, bearing on the top a black circular seal with the letters "Administrative Department, Provisional Government of India", purporting to be signed by M. Obeidallah, Administrative Minister, commencing with the words "I have read the report of the Sedition Committee" and ending with the words "May God lead our brethren towards the right path."

Address in Urdu delivered by Shaikh Mushir Husain Qidwai, Barrister-at-Law, and Taluqdar of Gadia, at the Oudh Khilafat Conference held at Fyzabad on 1st May 1920.

A pamphlet entitled "Invincible India", by Edward Gammons and published by the Hindustan Ghadr Party, 5 Wood Strett, San Francisco, California.

Two pamphlets entitled "The Day of the Martyr" and "The Present Time" published by the Hindustan Ghadr Party, 4 Wood Street, San Francisco, California.

A leaflet in Gujarati entitled "Khilafat Conference at Calcutta" and purporting to be signed by one Khaksar Istakhan Jahangirkhan Nastar of Ahmedabad, and to be printed at the Jain Vidhyavijya Press.

A leaflet by Edward Gammons entitled "India in Revolt", issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.

A leaflet entitled "India—A Grave-Yard", published by the India Labour Union of America, New York.

A book by Hyndman entitled "The Awakening of Asia" whether published by Beni and Liverright, New York, or by any other publisher.

A leaflet entitled "Excusable Massacres and Atrocities", being a reprint from the "Gaelic American" of the 3rd July 1920;

The publications "British Terror in India", issued by the Hindustan Gadar Party of San Francisco, California; "The Labour Revolt in India", issued by the Friends of Freedom for India, New York; "Hindustan and Ireland", issued by the Hindustan Gadar Party of San Francisco, California; and Speech, in whatever forms issued, on "India and Ireland", made by E. De Valera at a meeting of the "Friends of Freedom for India", New York, on February 28, 1920.

A leaflet entitled "British Barbarities in India", published by the "Young India" in New York.

A pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Aurang-i-Khilafat", published by Munshi Ahsan-ul-Haq and printed at the Jaini Lal Machine Printing Press, Saharanpur.

BR. TREASURY'S SALES OF GOLD

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuter). The British Treasury announced today that its gross sales of gold during November totalled £48,000,000.

It also announced the purchase of 60,000,000 dollars from the International Monetary Fund during the month.

CITY LEAGUE ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hassan A. Shaikh's resignation from the Presidentship of the Bombay City Muslim League was accepted and in his place Mr. M. O. Kokil was unanimously elected President of the Bombay City Muslim League, at a meeting of the Working Committee held on Friday last.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30, (API): The A.I.C.C. office announces that the first meeting of the Committee appointed by the AICC to draw up an economic programme for the Congress will be held in New Delhi on December 10 and 11.

HYDERABAD SIGNS DELHI AGREEMENT

H. E. Lord Mountbatten affixing his signature to the Agreement with the Hyderabad Delegation. Seated on his right are Mr. Abdur Rahim, Mr. Pingale Venkatarama Reddy and Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, members of the Delegation. Mr. V. P. Menon Secretary, Ministry of State, Government of India appears on Lord Mountbatten's left.

CASE AGAINST CORPORATOR

Dr. Pai Gives Evidence

BOMBAY, Monday.

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, a Congress Municipal Corporator is charged with accepting a 'pagri' of Rs. 10,000, Dr. Sitaram S. Pai, the person who gave the 'pagri' gave evidence.

Deposing before Mr. T. S. Vyas, the trial Magistrate, witness stated that he had been in search of a place to start a Nursing Home for quite a long time.

To a question by Mr C N. Kanuga, Counsel for Mrs. Sukhtankar, witness replied that he was not in the habit of changing places after taking 'pagri'.

He admitted that he had a building on Chandrabhaga Road a part of which he gave to Dr. Gandhi. He had received a sum from Dr. Gandhi, in respect of goodwill and against the sale of instruments and drugs he had in the dispensary.

By goodwill, he explained, he meant the right to recover a number of bills he had to recover from the locality.

It was not true that he received a premium for transferring the place.

Ultimately this portion was transferred to Dr. Kamat by Dr. Gandhi.

One of the panch witnesses, Mr. Gaitonde, was a patient of his. He bought a car through him. Subsequently he purchased a second car. It was not true that he purchased the second car also through Gaitonde "but he might have accompanied me" Later, he sold it.

Questioned by Mr. Kanuga whether this was not black-marketing on his part witness stated that he sold it because he did not like it.

He had also registered his name for a new car with a motor-dealing firm, but as he did not need it he passed on the car to a friend of Gaitonde. He did not know the purchaser.

The Morris car which he had, witness said was being used by his wife. He denied that he had sold it, but stated that it was his wife who had done so.

Gaitonde, later went with him as a 'panch' witness in this case along with another doctor from Tardeo.

He met Mrs. Sukhtankar on July 4, and asked for a flat. It was not true that she objected to his starting a Nursing Home there on the plea that other residents would be susceptible to infection. She asked for a 'pagri' of Rs 10,000 and he agreed to pay the same. Subsequent meetings with her were only to fix the date for taking possession of the flat.

The case is proceeding.

GOVERNOR RE-OPENS A. F. PETIT WARD IN MASINA HOSPITAL

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The need for hospitals in this city of teeming population, constantly and rapidly growing, is very great," observed H. E. Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, while performing the re-opening ceremony of the Avavai Framji Petit Ward in the Masina Hospital this evening.

The Masina Hospital, continued His Excellency, was a pioneer institution and represented the long years of selfless service of its founder, Dr. Masina, who had began his work with only four patients in 1902.

It had to its credit a record of humanitarian services, carried on and done free or at reduced rates in the case of poor patients, which fact, His Excellency continued, should commend it to the charity of the public.

Earlier, Dt. Ardeshir H. Sasina, Managing Trustee and Chief Medical Officer of the Masina Hospital, welcomed the Governor and gave the history of the institution.

Inconclusion, Dr. Masina revealed his contributory scheme which, he said, would yield to the hospital a regular income of Rs. 3 lakts per year. The scheme ensured good hospital treatment, provided free or at very reduced rates, to the families of poor and middle class people, who paid a small monthly charge in proportion to their incomes.

Unconditional Release Of Politicals In Hyderabad

Laik Ali Says State Government Will Be Broadbased

HYDERABAD, Nov. 30 (API): All political prisoners in the State will be released immediately except those who have been convicted for grave offences. This was revealed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Laik Ali, addressing pressmen for the first time this afternoon after assuming office yesterday.

Mr. Laikali, who is the leading industrialist of the state, said that the principal task that has been entrusted with him was the formation of an interim government which he expected to accomplish within next few days. It would be his chief endeavour, he said, to get the principal political parties in the state together both in the formation of the interim government and adopt further progressive measures for the advancement of the state. He wanted the interim cabinet be as broadbased as possible and for this purpose, he said, he would spare no effort to see that the principal political elements were represented therein as the first step in constitutional advance of the state.

Mr. Laikali hoped that the new interim government when formed would lead to a substantial modification in the present constitution and legislature.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE

Replying to questions, Mr. Laikali said that the release of political prisoners would be unconditional and there would be no insistence on the Congress formally withdrawing satyagraha movement as a condition precedent to the release. He expressed the hope that this would improve political atmosphere and that political parties would take advantage thereof and make earnest efforts jointly to solve problems facing the state.

Asked if he would offer all four non-official Hindu seats in the proposed interim cabinet to the Congress if they did not join otherwise, Mr. Laikali said that if all parties agreed to such distribution he would have no objection. He added that as the Prime Minister he would have so seen that there was equitable distribution of portfolios. In his opinion it will be unwise to hand over the interim government to either Majlis-Ittehadul-Muslemin or the Congress only.

Questioned what course he would adopt if the Congress declined to accept offices in the interim Government, Mr. Laikali said that he could not force any unwilling party to accept the office and would have to carry on without such a party He emphasised however, that the Cabinet which was yet to be formed was only of an interim nature and constitutional measures of more permanent nature would be taken later on.

He made it clear that if he were to be unsuccessful in forming an Interim Government which generally represented important shades of opinion, he would have failed in his objective and as such he would have no hesitation in vacating office. He was a practical businessman and not professional politician as such he believed in action and not in words. He wanted the state to get on and he did not believe in whitewashing.

"I mean business" he declared.

Replying to further questions, the Premier said he could not accept earlier the office of premiership because of his business preoccupation and these included important industrial undertakings in Pakistan But the stage had reached when he felt his services were needed more in improving the conditions of his native state He stressed the necessity of pushing through economic programme of the State.

Given an opportunity, Hyderabad could be economically and industrially an example both to India and Pakistan, he declared.

Laik Ali's Broadcast

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 1. Broadcasting from the Hyderabad radio station last night Mr. Laik Ali, Prime Minister, who took charge of his office on November 29, referred to the standstill agreement between Hyderabad State and the Indian Union and said that he was confident that "a certain measure of feeling of insecurity and uncertainty which has set in our daily life will soon disappear".

He hoped that the agreement would enable both sides to settle down in a calmer atmosphere and pave the way for settling our future relationship in a spirit of better and mutual understanding."

"I hope," he said, "when such atmosphere is established it would be possible for the Indian Union to appreciate the viewpoint of the people of Hyderabad and see a united and progressive sovereign state of Hyderabad as a very close friend and ally is a far more valuable asset than a disturbed multitude, including large unwilling masses acceding under pressure."

Mr. Laik Ali added: "I am confident that our good friends in the Indian Union by their wise statesmanship, their broad-mindedness and by a realistic attitude will eventually welcome our free and friendly association."

CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

HYDERABAD (Dn). November 30, (API): In pursuance of his orders for the release of politicals announced by Mr. Mir Laik Ali the new Prime Minister, in his broadcasting speech tonight, Swami Ramanand Tirth, President State Congress who was arrested on August 15 has been released today. Among other prominent Congressmen who are released are Mr. G. S. Melkot, Mrs. Milkote Ram Krishna Rao, Mr. K. K. Venkata Reddy Mr. Harish Chindera Heda, Mrs Heda Krishna Chari, Mr. Joshi Dr. China Reddi and Mr. Ram Krishna Doot.

EXPORT OF VALUABLES BANNED

HYDERABAD (Dn) November 30, (API): Export of gold, silver, copper, zinc, nickel or any other precious metal whether in form of ornaments or in any other form, or quantity through any means of transport has been prohibited by the Nizam's Government except with previous permission of the Government" says Press Note.

Every exporter will have to obtain permission at the time of export which he will submit together with articles of export before the officer concerned of Customs Department" adds the note.

New Engineering College Opened At Sangli

SANGLI, Dec. 1.

The importance of the development of technical education in the country, in order to push ahead the various schemes of reconstruction envisaged by the Government was stressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, while declaring open the building of the New Engineering College at Vishrambag, Sangli on Saturday evening. He stressed the need of highly evolved technical education for the safety and prosperity of Free India. This College has been started by the Maharashtra Technical Education Society of Poona with Mr. G. N. Goknale as Principal.

POONA, November 30, (API): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will inaugurate on December 20 the Fourth Session of the Goan Marathi Literary Conference which is to be held here under the Presidentship of Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO MARATTAS

Visit To Regimental Centre At Belgaum

BELGAUM, Dec. 1.

"A Regiment which displayed such gallantry when fighting under the British Government will, I am sure, maintain its traditions of valour and reach even higher standards, now that India is free," said Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, addressing officers and men of the Mahratta Light Infantry Regimental Centre at Belgaum on Saturday morning (November 29). He added that a strong and well-disciplined army was the best guarantee of peace in the unsettled world of to-day.

The Premier visited the canteen, where he inspected amenities. Next, the Mahratta War Memorial Hostel and School were visited. Here about 44 boys, aged seven to ten, are given training designed to make them able soldiers. Speaking to the Boys Company Barracks he emphasised the need for a planned career. Proceeding, he recalled events in Kashmir and said that only 30 brave Mahrattas went and saved India's honour by holding and beating back the marauders. They must emulate their noble example.

Enduring Testimony To India's Genius

Mrs. Naidu's Message To London Exhibition

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29. (A.P.I.): Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Chairman of the Indian Committee of the London Exhibition in a cable to Mr. Leigh Ashton, Director of the Exhibition of Indian Art Royal Academy of Arts Piccadilly, London says:—

"As Chairman of the Indian Committee of the great Exhibition which opens today in London. I send my greeting and welcome to all those who, in their thousands, will look perhaps for the first time on the full range and splendour of India's Art as interpreted in noble tone and radiant colour through the centuries. Never, since Emperor Asoka in 246 B.C. sent his son and daughter on a pious mission to preach the beautiful doctrine of the Buddha, has an Embassy more lovely or significant crossed our frontiers than this rich collection which we so lovingly and labouriously gathered from every province to carry India's ancient message to the modern world.

"May the world pause to understand, accept and acclaim the eloquent and enduring testimony to the genius of India revealed by her painter's and sculptors in works of imperishable art".

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ENGLAND: London, 117, Old Broad St., 11, Waterloo Pl.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta
JAPAN: Tokyo (Limited)
MEXICO: Mexico City
PERU: Lima
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Manila
PUERTO RICO: San Juan, Arecibo, Bayamon, Caguas, Mayaguez, Ponce
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama
SINGAPORE
URUGUAY: Montevideo
VENEZUELA: Caracas

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The easy-spending spree is about over. More and more people are asking: "Am I getting full value from each of my hard-earned Rupees?"
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Further Rise In Steel And Textile Shares

COTTON MARKET REACTS AFTER EARLY FIRMNESS

Bullion Prices Steady On Renewed Buying

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly firm today under renewed buying influenced by hopes of an early end of controls. As pointed out before the main trend of the market continues upward and new buyers are coming in. The domestic political situation is also improving and the general feeling remains constructive.

Tata Steel Dfd Shares opened at Rs. 1905 and improved at Rs. 1925. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 381 and advanced at Rs. 385. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs 1105 and advanced at Rs. 1125 but reacted at Rs. 1117 under scattered realising. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 578 and hardened at Rs. 584. Simplev Shares opened at Rs. 584. Simplex Shares opened at 24: improved at Rs. 245. Svadeshi shares opened at Rs. 610 and hardened at Rs. 616. Scindia Shares were placed at Rs. 85/10. Indian Irons after improving at Rs. 34/10 steadied at Rs. 34/8 while Bengal Steels after opening at Rs. 28/8 improved at Rs. 29/4.

Later on there was further active buying in Tata Steel and Bombay Dyeing Shares. Tata Steel Dfds. after advancing at Rs. 1945, steadied at Rs. 1935, while Ordinary Shares advanced at Rs. 387 and steadied at Rs. 386. Bombay Dyeings rallied at Rs. 1125 and Kohinoors looked up at Rs. 592. Simplex Shares were done at Rs. 249 and Swadeshi Shares firmed up at Rs. 624. Burmas were placed at Rs. 500. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 165 while Bellapurs were done at Re. 337. Closing tone of the market was steady.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1120 Kohinoor 592 Swadeshi 622 Nagpu 318 Simplex 24 New Great 418 Gokak 326 Indore 670 Century 975 Colaba 235 I. Bleaching 145 Swan 349 Finlay 308/8 Morarji 545 Edward 710 Meyer 232/8 Apollo 4/2 I. U. Ordinary 15/13 I. U. Defd. 3 Madhusudan 280 Poddar 833/12 Khatau X D 355

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 387 Tata Steel Defd. 1927/8 Second 151/4

CEMENT

Associated Meger 165

INDUSTRIES

Burma 482/8 Belapur 335 Shivrajpur 39/8 Scindia 35/3 Construction Nil Tata Chemical 17 Tata Oil 68/8 Indian Iron 34/11 Bengal Steel 29/2

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord. 130/8 Tata Hydro 172 Andhra 1577/8 Power X D 1780

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 85 Phoenix 1310 Ind Mfg 4460 Kooria 285 Dawn 1545 David 142/8 New City 230 Minerva 213/12 Bradbury 631/4 Bharucha (Defd) 7/4 Bharat 44/12 Mysore 285 Madhavji 19 Model 211/4 Laxmi 1622/8 Vishnu 622/8 Western 4325 Standard 500 Sholapur Cr 6250 Sassoon Cotton 18/8 Hindustan 4550 Tata 78 Ahmedabad Advance 457/8 Sassoon Silk 75/8 New Union 19/14 Madhusudan 292/8 Shrinivas 370 Raja Bahadur 125 Berar 280 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn. 55 Simplex Cpn. 121

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 148/12 New 116/14 Surat 170 New Prem. 110 Karachi 143/12 Broach 12/8 Ajmer X D 12/3 Amalgamated 15/8 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 170 Bombay Suburban 132/8 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 100

BANK SHARES

Reserve 117/12 Imperial 2265 P P. 551/4 Central 85 Coupon 20 India 240/8 Union 10/2 Baroda 165 Habib 151/4 Deng. Bank 60 United Commercial 63/8 Jaipur 52 Hindustan Com- 38 Mysore 367/8 Exchange (Ord) 50 Eastern 105

INSURANCE

Oriental 6300 Empire 785 New India 71/8 Jupiter 33/8 Vulcan 13/12 Indian Merchantile 54/4 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 19/14 Prud 36/8 Neptune 7 New Great 27 All-India General 31

RAILWAYS

C. P. 107/4 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Pachora 100

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock X R 325 Steamer 582/8 Burma New 152/8 B. Petrol 3/2 Mackenzie 145 Port Canning 74/12 Kemp 510 Zandu Pharmacy 180 Indian Investment Trust 105 Wimco 301/4 Dharamsey Chemical 36 Mukund Iron 10 Dena Trust 21 Alembic 255 Supreme India 130 Jamwire 110 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 32 Walchand Nagar Industries X R 175 United Motor 80 A. C. C. New 91 Bombay Safe Deposit 865 Hydro Construction 17/12

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 204/6 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1400 Tata Power 1440 Hydro 135 Bombay Steamer 323/12 Nagpur 705 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 825 Laxmi 308/12 New Great 268/12 Poddar 115/8 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 125 Bradbury 495 Surat Elec. 169/6 Premier Construction (1st Pref) 127 (Second Pref.) 125 Amalgamated 135 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 115 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 17/10 Supreme 120 Meyer 125 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 And. Advance 143/12 Mysore Mill 51 Standard 100 Madhusudan 12

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8 B. Steamer

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

MILLS.

Apollo 4/1 4/2 4/1 4/2/6 4/2
Bharat 44/8 44/12
B. Dyeing 1112/8 30 10 20
C. India 315 18 17 18
E. Textiles 710
Elphinstone (Ord.) 86 85
Elphinstone (Pref.) 126/4 25
Finlay 305 10 7 9 7 8/8
Gokak 327 30 25 27 26
I. U. Defd. 3 3/1 2/14/6 3
I. U. (Ord.) 15/14 15/15 15/12/6 15/13
Indore 662/8 52/8 67/8 65 75 70
Kohinoor 580 85 81 87 84 92
Meyer 232/8 35 32/8
New City 230
New Great 422 15 17 15 18
Sholapur 6275 50
Simplex 2242 48 45 50 49
Swadeshi 608 18 12 22
Tata Mills 78 77 78
Vishnu 620 22/8

BANKS.

Baroda 166
Central 82/12 85
Imperial (Old) 2275 65
Reserve 117/8 17/12
Union 10/2
U. Commercial 63 63/8

ELECTRIC.

B. Tram (Ord.) 130/8 30 31 30/8 31 30/8
Hydro 172
Power 1780

INSURANCE.

I. Mercantile 54/4
New India 71/4 71/12

STEAMER.

B. Steam 577/8 82/8
Scindia 35/8 35/6 35/8 35/2 35/4 35/3

STEEL.

B. Steel 28/14 29/4 29 29/2
I. Iron 34/8 34/12 34/8 34/11
Tata (Defd.) 1905 1900 15 2/8 35 20 40 27/8
Tata (Ord.) 381 83 82 87 86 87
Tata (IInd Pref.) 151/4 51 51/8 51/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 330 20 27/8 25
A. C. C. (Old) 163/8 65
A. C. C. (New) 90/8 91
Belapur 340 35
B. B. (Old) 502/8 7/8 482/8
B. B. (New) 157/8 58/12 51/4 52/8
I. Bleaching 145
I. I. Trust 105
P. Const. 210 14 11
Shivrajpur 39 40 39/8
Tata Chem. 16/4 17/8 16/12 16/14 16/12 17
Tata Oil 69 69/8 67/8 69 67 68/8
Wimco 297/8 92/8 301/4.

SPECIAL.

Central Coupon 18 20
Central Bank (New) 84 83/8
Simplex Coupon 120 21
Ahmedabad Elec. (New) 116/14
Haydari Const. 17/12.

1950 (8) 106/12 I Hume Pipe (6) 111 Tata Power 1951—102/8 Walchandnagar (6) 117

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/2 B. I. C. 9 Burma Corporation 3/2 New Victoria 5 New Victoria Preference 6/8 Raja 26 Phalton 90 Gold Mohor 305 Kaiser-i-Hind 380 Sajjan 285 Osmanshahi 290 Ajamshahi 205 Air Service 14 Air India 201/4 Ambica 13/8 Hind Motor 7/6 Steam 13/6 Sone Valley 9

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	6	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	102	4	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable	100	8	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	100	15	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1851-54	102	13	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	12	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	12	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	102	3	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	101	13	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	101	9	2
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-57 ..	105	14	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	103	0	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	113	12	0
4-1/2 p.c 1950-55	106	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67 ..	117	8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961 ..	98	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	99	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955 ...	102	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958 ...	102	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1949 ..	99	6	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	101	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952 ...	99	8	0
3 p.c. U. P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. C. P. 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N. W. F. 1952 ...	100	4	0
3 p.c. U. P 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	113	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	113	0	0
5 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	117	0	0
6 p.c Bombay Municipality 1954	121	0	0
6-1/2 p.c. 1977	101	5	0
6 p.c K. P. T.	121	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

The Bullion Market was quiet today with moderate selling. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 162/8 and improved at Rs. 162/14 under moderate buying but declined at Rs. 161/10 and steadied at Rs. 162. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 162/11. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 106/8 and improved at Rs. 106/10 but eased off at Rs. 106/1 on increased long liquidation. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 106/5 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 69/4.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	162	7	0
Forward Silver	161	12	0
Ready Gold	106	12	0
Forward Gold	106	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

The produce market was very steady today with moderate business passing. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 30/6 and Bold November-December were placed at Rs. 30, December-January business was done at Rs. 29/7. Groundnut Oil December was quoted at Rs 17/4 and January delivery was placed at Rs. 17/2. Castorseeds ready were quoted at Rs. 31/12, May delivery opened today at Rs. 140/8 and after fluctuating between Rs. 139/10 and Rs. 141/6 steadied at Rs. 140/2. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs 29/5 and February-March business was done at Rs. 28/1

Towards the close there was active buying and Castorseeds May closed at Rs. 141/13.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

B O Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B O Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th 12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B O Rate T T Rs 332 1/4
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs. 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329
Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 under L/C.
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 3350
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs. 3350
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs. 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157 1/4.
New York/London Cross Rate Dol 4.03 1/8 to 4.03 1/4
London Discts. 3 Months 17/32 p.c.
London Discts 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p. c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c, Bank of England Rate 2 p c,
Money:—Call 1/2 p c 3 months 1/2 p c 6 months 3/4 p c 12 months 1-1/4 p. c.
Tone:—Easy.

CALICUT MARKETS.

CALICUT, Dec. 1.

Coiryarn Beypore 170/180; Quilandy 185/190; Fibre Garbled 125; Ungarbled 115; Cocoanuts Raw 116/117; Dry 160; Cocoanut Oil 440; Copra Office 305 Dilpasand 345; Madrasnottam 360; Pepper Wynaad 720; Country 695 Dry Ginger Chernad 265; Arnad 250; Coffee Robusta Timber Pali 60/62/8; Junglewood 30/35 Vellapine 45/50; Benteak 50/55; Teak 90/100. Mango Planks 3/3/8 Teak 15/17/8; Rosewood 18/20

HAPUR MARKET.

HAPUR, Nov. 29.

Wheat 24/6; Gram 19/8; Barley 16; Maize 16/8; Bajra 16/8; Peas Ready 16/4; Khattis 15/8; Bejhar 15/8; Retained retail Wheat 13/1; Gram 10/10/6; Barley 9/8/10; Gojai 11/10/3; Gochana 12/4; Maida Safi 23/11/6; Rice unavailable stocks incharged Arhar 16/8; Khattis 16/4; Md. 22; Moong 17; Masoor 17/8; Gur 16/8; Shakkar 18; Slightly easier today due poor despatches Sarsoon 26/8; Taraseed 23; Oil 68; Oilcake 10/4; Methi 15/4; Groundnut 14/8; Cottonseed 14/8; Oats Ready 11/8; Jeth Opened 10/2; Closed 10/2/3; Lowest 10/1; Steady Silver Forward Mangsar Opened 163/4 Pus 162/4; Closed 163/2, 162/2; Highest 163/8, 162/8; Lowest 162/8 161/9; Respectively Gold Mangsar Opened 108; Pus 107/4; Closed 108/107/4; Quiet Bardana Manghsar 82/12; Chet 82/12; January 91/4. Steady

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

Tata Ordinary 387; Tata Deferred 1927/8; Indian Iron 34/11; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 29/2; Bombay Dyeing 1120; Central India 318/2; Gokak 325/10; Kohinoor 591/14; Simplex 249; Swadeshi 621/14; Tata Power 1780; Associated Cement 165; Belapur 335; Bombay Burma (Old) 482/8; Scindia 35/3; Central Bank 85; New India 71/14; Tata 2nd Pref. 151/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

The local market was officially closed yesterday but fairly large business was done following the announcement regarding exports of cotton. Exports of cotton of 13/16 inch. staple are not allowed and the market believed is as a constructive development. January delivery business was done between Rs. 476 and Rs. 478. Today the market opened as expected at Rs. 477.

Later on there was increased selling which depressed January delivery at Rs. 475/4 but some short covering appeared and January steadied at Rs. 476 while March was quoted at Rs. 472.

The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	475	2	0
I.C.C. March	473	0	0
I.C.C. May	479	0	0
I.C.C. July	486	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	491	12	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

	Hi.	Low.	Closing.
Jan.	474-3/4	473	474-3/8
March	471-3/4	470-1/2	471-1/2
May	477-3/4	476-1/2	477-1/2
July	485-1/2	484	485
Sept.	491	489/1/2	490-1/2
Karachi 4F Jan.	52-0-0	52-0-0	52-0-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1707 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

HEAVY PROFIT-TAKING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The market turned reactionary on the appearance of heavy profit-taking and increased hedges subsequently uncovering stopless selling orders as prices retreated 50 points or so, the near December and March options declining to 35.52 and 35.59 respectively The subsidence of urgent mill demands and the ever-present uncertainties in connection with possible Washington developments were cited as the chief unsettling influences. Later prices fluctuated nervously with the rallies instigated by scale-down trade purchases serving only to attarct renewed nervous selling and stopless selling orders. The session closed barely steady.

INDIA HAS DONE HER BEST

Mrs. Pandit Happy About Country's Stand At U. N

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, who headed the Indian Delegation to the General Assembly, declared shortly before her departure for India last night: "I go back with the satisfaction that an unswerving adherence to the principles of the United Nations."

Mrs. Pandit, who after a brief stay in India will return to Moscow where she is the Indian Ambassador, said in a statement that this was her third visit to the United States.

"Again as I leave I am full of admiration for the vitality that passes through this great land. Many parts of the world lie in ruins, and there is want and misery and dislocation everywhere.

"India too faces gigantic tasks of reconstruction and development, and is tackling them with courage and vision. How speedily and successfully India and other eastern countries are able to solve their economic and social problems is, I believe, no less significant for the future than the course of events in any other continent.

"It is heartening to find that America is alive to her responsibilities to the world beyond her frontier," Mrs. Pandit said. "I trust that the generosity of the American people which is proverbial, will, as time goes on, be equalled by the wisdom of their statesmanship.

"I would be lacking in candour if I were to say that the session of the United Nations General Assembly which has just ended has gone entirely to our satisfaction.

"It revealed deep differences between two leading great powers, and a disturbing tendency for votes of member states to be frozen into solid blocks which could not always be dissolved by reason and argument.

"In all controversies and debates during this session, India steadfastly refused to be drawn into the contesting groups or blocks of powers. Our vote was passed always in accordance with the merits of the dispute."

Commenting on the long, drawn out Security Council elections which was only resolved when India dramatically withdrew her candidature in favour of the Ukraine Mrs. Pandit asserted, "the unfortunate episode of the Security Council elections leaves that body in our opinion, very imperfectly representative of great regions of the world.

"On the vital question of racial discrimination in South Africa, some of the most influential delegations combined to frustrate a clear decision by the Assembly.

"These are live issues, and sooner or later the United Nations will have to resolve them in accordance with the high moral principles of the Charter. Their continued evasion or disregard will fatally undermine our efforts to build up an international organisation capable of preserving peace and assuring equal justice to all peoples of the world."

Accompanying Mrs. Pandit on her air trip to Bombay were her youngest daughter Rita and Colonel B. M. Kaul, India Military Attache in Washington, who is returning to India for consultations. The party expects to reach Bombay on Wednesday.

Kajrolkar Supports Ambedkar's Move

Appeals For Evacuation Of Harijans From Pakistan

BOMBAY, Dec. 1 (API): Welcoming the recent statement of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister of India, advising the Scheduled Castes from Pakistan to migrate to India, Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, Vice-President of the All-India Depressed Class League, says that his move, though belated deserves support from all sections of Harijans in this country.

Mr. Kajrolkar says: "Dr. Ambedkar, who realises now the disastrous consequences of the partition of our country, did not support the Congress in its fight against the protagonists of Pakistan all these years. He is now disillusioned about the empty promises given by Mr. Jinnah, the chief architect of Pakistan to the millions of Scheduled Castes before the partition of the country was effected. Even, Mr. Jogendranath Mandal, who accepted a post in the Pakistan Cabinet, complains that Scheduled Castes are ignored by Pakistan Government in the matter of appointment of administrative posts in the Pakistan Government and such other matters."

He adds: "The terrible plight of our brethren in Pakistan, whose very safety and existence is threatened now, according to reliable reports available here, should be enough to make us all join in supporting Dr. Ambedkar in his move to get all those woe-stricken Harijans evacuated from Pakistan to India. We should also seriously consider the question of rehabilitating and resettling those unfortunate Harijans in our country."

Mr. Kajrolkar appeals to Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister of India and to Dr. Ambedkar to take up this matter at the highest level in the Union Government so as to act speedily and bring all the Harijans into India without further delay.

Indian Science Congress Session At Patna

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29, (A. P I.): The 35th session of the Indian Science Congress will be held at Patna from January 2 to 8 1948.

India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, is the retiring President and Col. Sir Ram Nath Chopra is the President for the forthcoming session.

More than 2,000 scientists from all parts of India, Ceylon, Burma and Afghanistan are expected to attend the session says Acting General Secretary

A Delegation of top-ranking Foreign scientists from Great Britain, Russia, America, France, Norway, Denmark and some other countries in the near, Middle and Far East, will be a special feature of the session. Invitations have been extended to a number of famous scientists in this connection and arrangements have been made for their tour to India. The Government of India have made a grant of Rs 75,000 to the Science Congress to meet the expenditure.

The work of the session will be organised in 13 sections. In each section which will be presided over by a Sectional President, original scientific papers will be presented.

Universities and other Academic Organisations interested in getting in touch with the Foreign scientists coming to India, may contact Dr B. Mukherjee, Acting General Secretary of the Indian Science Congress, at 1, Park Street, Calcutta.

Kisans Welcome Decontrol

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1 (API): The Executive of the All-India Kisan Congress which met here under the presidentship of Prof. N. G. Ranga welcoming the A.I.C.C. resolution favouring decontrol of food and cloth in a resolution suggests that as a first and immediate step for the progressive rapid decontrol of good informal rationing in rural areas and rationing in towns and rural parts in the surplus food producing districts should be removed and that Government should immediately proceed to purchase at least half of the available surplus stocks with peasants at Rs. 7/8 per maund of 88 lbs. of paddy through the co-operative societies of producers and consumers wherever they are organised and through other co-operative agencies in other areas.

YEAR'S BIGGEST NEWS STORIES IN U. S., EUROPE AND INDIA

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (UPA): The high cost of living was the biggest news story of 1947 in the United States in the opinion of United Press of America editors who announced today their annual list of the ten outstanding news events of the year.

The United Press of America pointed out that 1947 was a year marked by "continuing news stories" as contrasted to other years when big, unexpected breaks dominated the country's front pages. Under the high cost of living, for instance, would be included inflation, the removal of many wartime price controls, the efforts of the Republicans in Congress to reduce taxes, the housing shortage and the attempts of manufacturers to meet heavy demands for consumer goods.

The number two story on the United Press of America list also was a "continuing" one—the United States versus Russia, inside and outside the United Nations. It was listed as "the cold war". The list, from the viewpoint of American newspaper display was:

Firstly, the high cost of living.
Secondly, the cold war.
Thirdly, the passage of the Taft-Hartlay law and subsequent litigation.
Fourthly, the Huges and Meyers investigations.
Fifthly, the Texas City disaster.
Sixthly, Princess Elizabeth's romance.
Seventhly, the partition of India.
Eighthly, the series of airplanes disasters.
Ninthly, the Arab-Jewish controversy over Palestine.
Tenthly, the baseball world series.

The United Press of America also polled newspaper editors in other parts of the world for their opinions on the ten biggest stories of the year.

Editors in 11 European capitals contributed to the list. Russia was not included. The editors of "Izvestia and Pravda" told the United Press of America they were "to busy" to make a list. The European list was:

Firstly, the Marshall plan.
Secondly, the partition of India.
Thirdly, formation of the Cominform.
Fourthly, Communist action against opposition leaders in Eastern Europe (Petkov, Maniu, Mikolojczyk, Pfeiffer, etc.)
Fifthly, de Gaulle's victory in the French election.
Sixthly, Princess Elizabeth's romance.
Seventhly, the Truman doctrine.
Eighthly, Britain's economic crisis.
Ninthly, the Palestine controversy.
Tenthly, the struggle between East and West inside the United Nations.

Editors in India submitted the following list.

Firstly, the independence of India.
Secondly, Britain's economic crisis.
Thirdly, the ministerial assassinations in Burma.
Fourthly, the Punjab disorders.
Fifthly, the Marshall plan.
Sixthly, Palestine, particularly Britain's decision to withdraw her troops.
Seventhly, Princess Elizabeth's romance.
Eighthly, reports that Russia has the secret of the atom bomb.
Ninthly, formation of the cominform
Tenthly, 600 drowned in the sea disaster.

Three-Day Strike In Palestine

Arab Higher Committee's Call For Boycott Of Jews

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (Reuter): The Arab Higher Committee today ordered a countrywide general strike for three days beginning Tuesday.

The Committee, after an all-day meeting passed a resolution rejecting outright the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine.

The Committee further directed a complete boycott of all Jews would be enforced and anyone dealing with a Jew would be considered a traitor.

The Committee resolved "to adopt necessary preliminary measures for implementing a non-co-operation policy in preparation for declaring a State of Emergency in Palestine."

Instructions would be announced in due course, the Committee added.

SOCIALISTS WILL HAVE TO BREAK WITH CONGRESS

Lohia Complains That People's Grievances Remain Unredressed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1, (U P. I.): "The Socialist Party will have to take a decision in favour of breaking away from the Congress as it failed to redress the grievances of the people, said Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Socialist leader, addressing a peace meeting held here yesterday

Dr Lohia said that the Congress failed to represent the people's voice as it used to do during the British regime, some party would spring up to take up the people's cause. "Socialists today are in a difficult position as the people take them to be Congressmen and the Government take them to be Socialists and they themselves are hanging between two".

Referring to the budget provision of Rs. 20 crores towards purchase of foodstuffs from abroad Dr. Lohia criticised the Government of India for paying dearer prices to the farmers of abroad than of their own country. He suggested that instead of paying heavy prices for foodstuffs from outside the Government should spend a portion for the improvement of the land.

In conclusion Dr. Lohia urged the necessity of a Peace Brigade of the thousand volunteers in the capital for the maintenance of peace and communal harmony

INTERNATIONAL OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISTS

ANTWERP, November 30 (Reuter) Mr. Maurice J Goldbloom, United States Socialist Party representative at the International Socialist Conference, here today issued a statement urging "the establishment of a new International of all fully Democratic Socialists". The statement, which was also signed by Mr. Leon Dunnen, European representative of the Social Democratic Federation, declared: "Only such an internationale, with a clear and positive programme of Democratic Socialism can effectively fight the Totalitarians of the Right and the so-called Left". The statement said the proposed Internationale must be based on agreement over fundamental principles and not only any attempt to "reconcile the irreconcilable in the interests of expediency" Mr. Goldbloom's declaration reflected the mood of a number of delegates who were becoming exasperated by attempts to compromise with Eastern Europeans

U. S. INTERIM AID TO CHINA LIKELY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (Reuter): Informed quarters here today predicted that the United States Senate would approve if the House of representatives goes ahead with the plan to give China 60,000,000 dollars interim aid in the immediate future, and that the administration would not object provided the cuts the House made in the European Aid Programme were restored.

The Bill according to reports from the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee proposes to cut interim aid for Europe by over 100,000,000 dollars and include China in the list of recipients.

Hydari 'En-Route' To Assam

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30 (API): Sir Akbar Hydari, the Governor of Assam, and Lady Hydari left Calcutta by air this morning for Assam.

'En route' Sir Akbar will touch at Agartala, the capital of Tripura State. The Maharani of Tripura is flying with the party to Agartala.

Sir Akbar, who had been on a visit to Delhi for discussions with the Government of India, arrived in Calcutta on the 27th and stayed with the Governor of West Bengal.

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Paid-up Capital	Rs.	3,14,20,000
Reserve & other Funds	Rs.	3,18,51,000
Deposits as at 30-6-1947	Rs.	1,30,18,49,835

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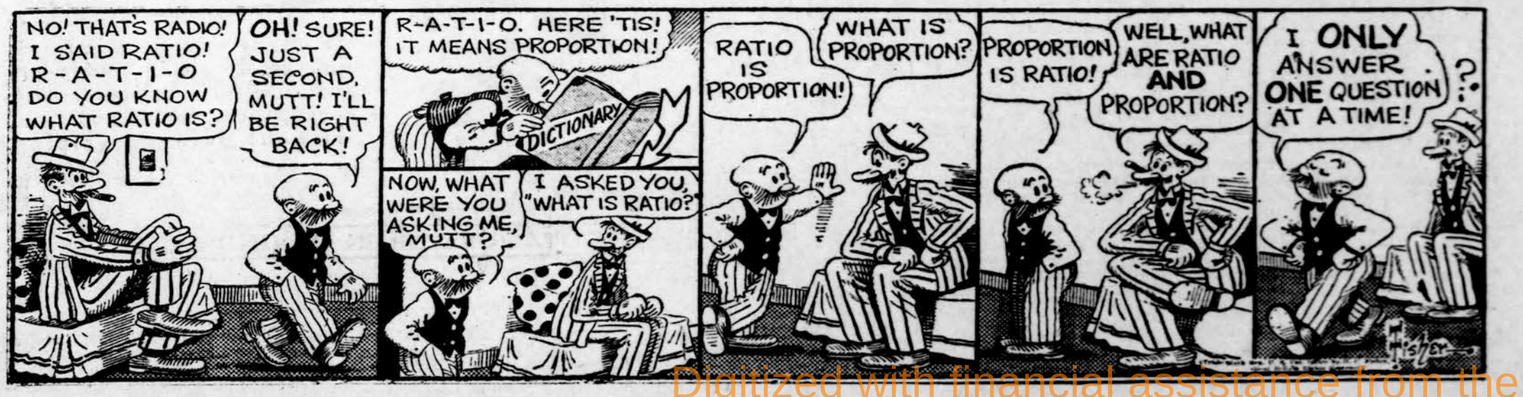
Ahmedabad	Mathura
Aligarh	Jhansi
Allahabad	Jubbulpore
Allahabad Cl	Jubbulpore City
Amritsar	Jullundur City
Auraiya	Kalpi
Bareilly	Khatauli
Bareilly City	Kosi Kalan
Benares	Kutch
Bindki	Lahore
Bombay	Lucknow
Bombay, Kalbadevi R	Lucknow Aminabad Park
Buxar	Lucknow City
Calcutta	Lyallpur
Calcutta, Burra Bazar	Meerut
Cawnpore	Moradabad
Cawnpore Cr	Moradabad City
Chandausi	Mussoorie
Dehra Dun	Muttra
Delhi	Muzaffarnagar
Deoria	Nagpur
Dibai	Nagpur City
Etawah	Naini Tal
Fatehpur	New Delhi
Firozabad	Orai
Fyzabad	Patna
Ghaziabad	Rae Bareli
Gorakhpur	Raipur
Gulzarbi	Shahjahanpur
	Sirsa Bazar
	Sitapur

A.C.I. A.B. 48

MUTT AND JEFF—Come To Think Of It That's All Anybody Can Do — By BUD FISHER


NO! THAT'S RADIO! I SAID RATIO! R-A-T-I-O DO YOU KNOW WHAT RATIO IS?
OH! SURE! JUST A SECOND, MUTT! I'LL BE RIGHT BACK!
R-A-T-I-O. HERE 'TIS! IT MEANS PROPORTION!
DICTIONARY
NOW, WHAT WERE YOU ASKING ME, MUTT?
I ASKED YOU, "WHAT IS RATIO?
RATIO IS PROPORTION!
WHAT IS PROPORTION?
PROPORTION IS RATIO!
WELL, WHAT ARE RATIO AND PROPORTION?
I ONLY ANSWER ONE QUESTION AT A TIME!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

LOST & FOUND

Lost Iranian Passport in Fort Area. Finder, please inform Morning-Post Restaurant, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay. 7573

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful girl, (any caste—widow preferred) educated or rich, as a companion for a highly educated ambitious young man holding responsible position. Apply Box No. 7579, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced Teacher from 10 to 2.. See Principal, New Edu. High School, Chawpaty, Bombay. 7581

Wanted -Publicity Officer in the grade of Rs. 250-500. Apply in confidence with qualifications and experience in Publicity and Journalism to Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Post Box 42, Kanpur. 6304

SITUATIONS WANTED

Young Stenographer seeks apprenticeship or salaried position. Contact Box No. 7577, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus Dental Training Institute, P.B. 91 Jamnagar. 7458

MEDICAL ADLETS

Free: Free God's Gift Medicine for Piles:— V. P. Charge Rs. 1|- only Write in English. Menka Depot. 17, S. N. Bannerji Rd., Calcutta. (5462A)

Cobracane for T.B. All forms and stages. Particulars on request. W. J. Greenfields (1935) Ltd. Post Box 115, Hyderabad Dn. Dept. A7. 6303

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents for all important towns for "The Indian Astrology" monthly magazine, edited by Gandhi Astrologer. For terms apply to "Indian Astrology" Tirutani, S. India. 7564

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex-Stocks American Electric Gramophones from Rs 180- Flourescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts C.T.S. cables all sizes good discounts for quantities Apply Box No. 3985. "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Import Licence holders of Saccharin Ex America should contact. Dhanpat Rai & Son, Delhi, Karol Bagh. 7578

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE
ANNUAL CONTRACT ITEM COSTING OVER RS. 10,000|- CLASS I CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, E.I. Rly., 105, Netaji Subhas Road, before 12 noon on 19-12-47.

"SP|E|Est|Ob|432 for supply of 140 tons of White metal to E. I. Rly".

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the Office of the Controller of Stores, E. I. Rly., 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2|- per copy, to the Treasurer, E. I. Rly., 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, by money order. No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration to the General Manager's Office, and then put into the Tender Box, outside the Deputy General Manager (Works) room by the Treasurer or his representative.

The tender will be opened in the Office of the Deputy General Manager (Works), E. I. Rly., Calcutta, at 12 noon on 19-12-47. The tenderers, if they desire, may be present at the time of opening of the tenders.

GENERAL MANAGER.
6293

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY
NOTICE.

With effect from 1st December, 1947, another passenger train service is being introduced between Ambala Cantt & Amritsar to the following timings:—

UP TRAIN
Ambala Cantt Dep. 6-30.
Amritsar Arr. 14-28.
DOWN TRAIN
Amritsar Dep. 20-00.
Ambala Cantt. Arr. 5-00

In addition to third class passengers, this train and the trains already running will carry first and second class passengers from the said date.

For timings at intermediate stations, reference should be made to Station Masters concerned.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.
6301

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE
Special item costing over Rs. 5,000|- Class I Contract.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta invites tender for supply of 471 Nos. Frame Wooden to Drg. No. CA 883 (Class to be supplied by this Railway).

Tender No. SP|F|EB2|CA 883 may be purchased from the Controller of Stores at Rs. 2|- per copy and the drawing Nos. CA 883, C 2246, 2245, 1034, 992, 950, 949, 936, 935, 889, 880, 873 and 869 from the Dy. Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. I. Railway Lillooah at -8|- per copy of payment to the Treasurer, E. I. Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. This sum is not refundable. Firm outside Calcutta may however remit the cost of the tender to the Controller of Stores and that of the Drawings to the Dy. Chief Mechl. Engineer direct by money order.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Controller of Stores Office and then put into the Tender Box by the Tenderer or his representative.

The Tender will be opened on 22nd December, '47.

CONTROLLER OF STORES.
6290

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchases of Waste (Hard and Soft) from the India United Mills Ltd., No. 1 Mill and will be accepted upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 5th December, 1947, at their Registered Office. Tender copies can be obtained from Cotton Department, E. D Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 6289

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY
Directorate General of Disposals
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
AMERICAN SURPLUS FOODSTUFFS.
Tender No. P-11

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS invites sealed tenders for the sale of total remnant stocks of American Surplus Foodstuffs lying at Northbrook, Lybian and Galgabhai Depots in Calcutta.

The quantity of foodstuff believed fit for human consumption available at the above Depots is approximately 1,000 tons.

The entire stocks will be sold AS THEY LIE AND WHERE THEY LIE WITH NO CLAIM IN RESPECT OF CONDITION OR DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS. As the quantities are approximate no claim will lie for any variation.

No tender for any individual items in the Depots will be considered and tenders should be for the total quantity at all the three depots and quotations should be in terms of the rupees for the entire stock.

The general conditions of sale as laid down in form F.D.M.(70) and the Special Conditions and other particulars regarding items, quantities will be supplied free of cost against written applications from any of the following officers:—

(a) Director of Disposals (Food Disposals Dte).
(b) Regional Commissioners for Disposal, Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore and Madras.

The intending buyers will be given full facilities by the Regional Commissioner, Disposal, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta for seeing the contents of the Depots.

Tenders must be accompanied by Earnest Money calculated at 15% of the tendered price in the form of a Deposit At Call Receipt from the Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India or a Treasury Challan (classified under the head of account "REVENUE DEPOSIT") in favour of Director General of Disposals. Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. on the 15th of December, 1947 and will be opened at 11 a.m. on the following day and results announced at the same time. Tenderers or their representatives can be present at the time of opening of tenders. Tenders not accompanied by Earnest Money in the prescribed form will not be considered. Tenders below 4 lakhs will not be considered.

The Director General (Disposals) reserves the right to accept any offer or reject any or all offers without stating any reasons for so doing. 6298

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
RESERVED ACCOMMODATION AS AN EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE, with effect from 1st December, 1947, waiting lists will be maintained at the Reservation Office, Victoria Terminus, of passengers for whom accommodation cannot be reserved on a particular train, for journeys beyond 150 miles, owing to all accommodation having been previously allotted.

Priority will be given to such passengers, in their serial order of Registration, UPTO 48 HOURS OF THE ADVERTISED DEPARTURE OF THE TRAIN CONCERNED, after which accommodation will be given to first comers.

A "Non-availability" reservation slip will be issued to passengers on the waiting lists showing their position on the list. They should then keep in touch with the Reservation Office to find out whether accommodation can be allotted to them. 6286

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED—A Mechanical and Electrical Engineer to take charge of the State Power Station; comprising of Turbo-Alternators, Metal-clad M.T. Switch-gear and High Pressure Water Tube Boilers, fitted with modern auxiliaries. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 10th December, 1947. Bungalow with free electricity and water supply will be provided.

STATE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Rampur State (U.P.).
6294

B.B. & C.I. AND G.I.P. RAILWAYS.
Increase in Rates and Fares.

WITH EFFECT FROM 1st JANUARY 1948, increase in rates and fares for the following description of traffic will be effected, both in local and through booking:—

(1) Passenger fares.
(2) Season Ticket fares.
(3) Platform tickets.
(4) Clerkage charged on unused tickets.
(5) Goods traffic charged at Class and Schedule Rates.
(6) Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.

In addition, special or station-to-station rates are also liable to be revised from the same date.

Rates Circulars, embodying details of the changes in rates and fares to come into force, will be available shortly, and may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway or the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway. 6285

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TENDER NOTICE
Tender No. S/Adms/465.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for transportation of light and heavy railway materials and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on the 29th December, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

A flat rate per ton per mile should be quoted.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may, however, remit the cost of the tender form to the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) Room by Tenderer or his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER.
6292

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE
Special item costing over Rs. 5,000 Class I Contract

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the Controller of Stores' Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on the 22nd December, 1947 at 12 noon.

TENDER NO. SP/E/EST/109/Gb3/Pt. II., FOR THE SUPPLY OF 644 NOS. MIRROS BEVELLED WITHOUT FRAMES 16" x 12" x 1/4" THICK x 1-1/4" BEVEL WITH E.I.R. MONOGRAM AS PER RAILWAY DESIGN.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the Office of the Controller of Stores, E. I. Ry., 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy to the Treasurer, E. I. Ry., 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and on production on his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may, however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

CONTROLLER OF STORES.
6291

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned in the name and firm of Sorabji Pestonji & Co., Royal Navy Contractors is dissolved with effect from 30th November, 1947, in so far as the undersigned Sorabji Shapurji Dubash is concerned. The undersigned BURJORJI SHAPURJI DUBASH and PIROJSHAW SHAPURJI DUBASH will hereafter carry on the business in the name and firm of SORABJI PESTONJI & CO.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1947.

1. B. S. DUBASH,
2. P. S. DUBASH,
3. S S. DUBASH.

6302

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

MEMBERS of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 1st floor, Room No. 37 on Tuesday, the 2nd December, 1947, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.).

(Mrs.) MITHAN J. LAM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st December, 1947.
6306

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOHN ANTON BASTAV MISQUITTA and PASCOL BASTAV MISQUITTA, both of Ville Parle Christian inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against the said property of whatsoever kind are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 42, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of vacant land, situate at Ville Parle, in Greater Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring about 4½ Gunthas (544 Square Yards) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 195 Hissa No. 20.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1947.

JANI & MERCHANT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6299

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSI MISTRY has contracted to sell to our clients the property described hereunder.

Any person having any claim in respect of the property is hereby required to give written notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from date, failing which the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, the same being treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION

ALL THAT piece or parcel of leasehold land, admeasuring 704.49 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 34 of the Ballard Estate with the building and erections, situate thereon known as "Wavell House" situate at No. 15, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Survey No. 9779 and C. S. No. 34|1187 of Fort Division and Municipal Street and Ward Nos. A Ward Nos. 2683 (7) and Street No. 15 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the NORTH by Graham Road and on or towards the SOUTH EAST and WEST by land of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1947.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE
Purchaser's Attorneys
6305

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V. T., invites tender for disposal of empty gunny bags, tins, wooden cases etc., upto 15 hours of 15-12-47. The stocks are lying at Wadi Bandar Shed No. 3, Thana, Kalyan and Bassein Road Grainshops and may be inspected at site on any working day. Tender documents relating to the above sale may be had from the above office free of charge. (6300)

SACRED HEART GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, YERCAUD
Shevaroy Hills.
FIRST CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS

EXCELLENT CLIMATE — Unrivalled for health. A homely freedom and happiness combine with an education of the English public school standard.

Pupils prepared for: Cambridge Junior and School Certificate, All grades of the Royal Drawing Society, London and Trinity College of Music—Practical and Theoretical: Singing, Painting, Elocution, Dancing, Embroidery and Cooking are taught.

Languages: Hindi, Tamil, French Latin.

The Principal will be at Villa Teresa, 66, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay—from Dec. 11th to 15th Interviews on appointment. (7580)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE RAJKOT STATE.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, as applied to the Rajkot State.

In the matter of the ASSOCIATED BANKING CORPORATION OF INDIA, Rajkot Branch. (In Liquidation)

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of January, 1948, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. K. T. Parekh and Mr. K. H. Bakshi, the Official Liquidators of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidators, shall either in person or by their attorneys come in and prove their said debts or claims at such times as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

K. H. BAKSHI
Registrar.
High Court, Rajkot State
High Court, Rajkot State.
Amarsinhji Secretariar.
26th November, 1947.
(6297)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS DUBASH TERRACE AND DUBASH THEATRE ALSO KNOWN AS KRISHNA CINEMA THEATRE AT TRIBHOVAN ROAD, NEAR GIRGAUM POLICE COURT

Under the instructions from the Owners M/s. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, 15th December 1947 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Quit and Ground rent land with dwelling house known as Dubash Terrace and Cinema Theatre known as Dubash Theatre or Krishna Cinema situate at Tribhovan Road and Padamsey Road next to Girgaum Police Court, admeasuring about 1708 sq. yards, bearing Street Nos. 3 and 5 to 7.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to M/s. Smetham, Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Tastes vary from man to man but when it comes to Aviation Service, Air France, Air-India, Ambica Airlines, B.O.A.C., Indian National Airways, K.L.M., Orient Airways and others use in India and Pakistan...

BURMAH-SHELL AVIATION SERVICE

THE SERVICE AIRLINES TRUST

Burmah-Shell Oil-Storage & Distributing Co. of India Limited (Incorporated in England) Agents

Flavour
FIRST
It's flavour that counts when choosing Peaches — that's why the choice for the best is a "Quetta".
As with Peaches — so with tea — a tea with a flavour from the hills of Nilgiri—Planters High Grown Nilgiri Tea — that's the choice of all who realise Flavour must come first — and in Planters — it does.
PLANTERS
HIGH-GROWN Nilgiri TEA
For Flavour
The Planters Company, Ltd., Coonoor, Nilgiris, S. India.

CHILDREN LIKE
Cremaffin
the creamy emulsion of magnesia with liquid paraffin. For adults and children, it relieves acidity, constipation, indigestion, etc., without pain or griping.
Your chemist or dealer stocks it.
Distributed in India by:
BOOTS PURE DRUG CO. (INDIA) LTD.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	2 of 1945.	James Smith.	FIRST.
2.	23 of 1945.	Freddrick George Honey.	do.
3.	44 of 1945.	Shankar Narayan Rane.	do.
4.	62 of 1945.	Jaykumar Bharmaun Vaidya.	do.
5.	75 of 1945.	Vernon Rodricks.	do.
6.	77 of 1945.	Vasantrao Venkatrao Nadkarni.	do.
7.	85 of 1945.	Albert Misquitta.	do.
8.	47 of 1944.	Joseph Christopher Lobbs.	FIRST & FINAL.
9.	114 of 1944.	Padamsi Devji Shah.	do.
10.	18 of 1945.	John Sterling.	do.
11.	21 of 1945.	Krishnarao Gajanan Save.	do.
12.	25 of 1945.	Shambhunath Dwarkanath Segal.	do.
13.	81 of 1945.	Ellis Moses Rodgers.	do.
14.	202 of 1934.	Keshao Vishnu Nadkarni.	SIXTH & FINAL.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates, as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien, or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, dated this 25th day of November, 1947.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

G. G. MAHADEVIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
6217

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